EVENING BULLETIN

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIRD STEERT, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN

Sussembrion Paices — in Advance. — Daily Journ Student of Daily 5; 2d. Neekly 5; Weekly 5; Even ing Ballatin Sia year or 12d couts a week, it mailed 35. Cour Paices—It Advance. — Courty Deflies or Tri Weekly 5; 5; Weekly 5; 12d paices of Tri Weekly 5; 5; Weekly — or a rec 5! 5; coca. Paperseen by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Courtry Daily, or Tri-Weekly 1s to be discontinued (paidin olvance at the time subscribed for), Carringson or a recovery, starwise it will be continued, at our optical, autil part for and stopped, as has been our cathon.

Catoric of the state of the sta

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obtuaries and funeral invitations as advertisements. Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

Noommunication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Seamboat devertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 13% cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (16 lines or less) first insertion.

\$100.

Each confluence.

50

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of vearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1858.

The House of Representatives at Frankfort rejected on Thursday the Lill introduced by Mr. Trapnall to provide for the purchase of the volumes of the Constitutional and Legislative Journals of the State which are missing from the State Library. An examination of the Library shows that the journals of the first two constitutional conventions, and the journals of the State Senate from 1793 to 1823 and of the House of Representatives from 1796 to 1813, and nearly all the acts of Assembly for the same period, are missing, having been lost at the time of the destruction of the Capitol by fire in

It is of great importance to the people of Kentucky that these missing volumes should be replaced among the public archives. Not only are they necessary as an authentic history of the infancy of the Commonwealth, but they may be essential in ascertaining the rights of persons and of property. The importance of having in the possession of the public offices a complete record of the constitutional and legislative proceedings of the State has been everywhere recognized. In many of the States large sums have been expended for this purpose and the expenditure has been invariably sanctioned and approved by the people. It will be greatly regretted that our Legislature has refused to make the small appropriation asked for to effect the object of the bill introduced by Mr. Trapnall. Such extreme niggardliness in legislation is unwise and unprofitable to the State. It is understood that the missing volumes may now be obtained from the private library of one of our citizens, and the opportunity to procare them may not occur again, but hereafter when the necessity of having a complete record of these proceedings shall have become more apparent it may be impossible to procure the books at any price, or, if to be found at all, the cost of them to the State will certainly be much greater than at present. Few appropriations have been proposed which so greatly merited the attention and the favor of the Legislature, and the refusal of the House of Representatives in this instance certainly appears unwise and short-sighted. The public library should at least contain a complete and anthentic history of all the constitutional and legislative proceedings and acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth, and no opportunity to replace the lost records should be lightly abused.

THE POOR-RELIEF AND EMPLOMENT ASSOCIA-TION.-We are informed that this indispensable association is short of funds, and we know that the objects to whom they disburse alms and to whom they furnish employment are deserving. We further understand that an effort will be made to-day to augment the resources of the association, and to that end our citizens will be called upon for contributions.

Those who object to dispensing alms upon the ground that they may be deceived by applicants for eleemosynary aid, can dispense with their scruples in the present instance, for the managers of this association are well acquainted with the condition and necessities of our own poor and will see that whatever is contributed reaches the proper channels

Notwithstanding the cheapness of provisions and fuel during the present winter, it must not be forgotten that the demand for labor among the workiug classes has been very limited, and consequently the condition of the poor is less favorable than it was during seasons of more scarcity and more demand for labor. We scarcely need remind our devout readers that he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. Those who like the security will of course liberally contribute; while those who are not moved in devout considerations may as well partake of the satisfaction which a liberal bestowal of charity never fails to produce.

A lady correspondent, who professes to be horrified at the indelicacy of our paper, threatens for the future to set her foot on every copy she sees. She had better not. Our paper has t's in it.

The editor of a small hat sharp sheet in Penn sylvania says that his "paper has, just been knocked iato pi." It always was a little tart.

4-(-) = T.E.

[For the Louisville Bulle'in.] 'As sings the swan with partie breath, So I to thee."-Festes.

When twitight tears are sparkling On blossom, leaf, and stem, Wreathing night's cbon-tresses With a jewei'd diadem— When pale, sweet Luna's glancing At her Image in the sea, Where the tiny waves are dancing-Dear Henry, think of me.

When in the midnight heavens Thy star, bright Sirius, beams, And mine, that's close beside it, With paler lustre gleams— When the zephyr's faint, low whisper Through the quivering aspen-tree Scarce sways its silvery leaflets— Dear Henry, think of me.

When the dark-blue eyes arc closing Their fringed lids to sleep, And the weary world's reposing, Then our spirit-trysts we'll keep-In the mystic dream-land bowers Our souls shall wander free; Thou shalt twine my barp with flowers Whilst I sing of hope to thee,

For I know that years will crown thee With the laurel'd wreath of fame, That with the wisest, poblest Shall be found thine honored name: Then oh, when all are praising, And fond ones smile for thee. Amid them all, dear Henry, Keep one sweet thought for me.

CLARA. Binds-nest Cottage, Nashville, Tenn., 1858.

"Il Segretario," the eloquent Virginia Whig, ome time ago proposed a public controversy with Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley declined in the following terms:

NEW YORK, May 5, 1857. New York, May 5, 1857.

Dear Sir: Time was when I should have relished such a controversy as you livite, but troubles and berenvements are telling upon me, and I have a horror of being made an object of personal interest or public attention. If I were at liberty to do so, I would sell out my pecuniary interest in the Tribune, and devote the residue of my life to my books, my friends, and my little ones. As It it, I am trying to get off to Eurose, as soon as may be—at least within six months—for a year of study and rest. I am, therefore, in no mood for controversy.

This, is touching and manky. May we not hope

This is touching and marly. May we not hope that the sobering, subduing hand of Time will yet be laid on the head of the arch-agitator as effectually as it has already rested on his heart?

ANOTHER DREADICL STEAMBOAT DISASTER -We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Archer, the courteous clerk of the Southerner, for the special dispatch giving the particulars of the burning of the steamer Col. Crossman. The Southerner must have been in the vicinity when the disaster occurred, and from our knowledge of Capt. Triplett, Mr. Archer, and John Sinm, and the upholstery by O. II. Wing. all her other officers, we are confident that every exertion was made to alleviate the suffering of those

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- Yesterday a very serious accident happened near L'rooks's, on the Nashville railroad. Two boys from this city, named Smith, were there hunting. One of them seeing a lock of pigeons coming toward him, raised the muzzle of his gun which was pointed down gradually, and while doing so it went off accidentally, and the load entered the neck of his brother, who was in the range of the gun, killing him instantly. His body was brought to the city last evening on the cars.

Park Benjamin, Esq , we see, has sned the Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati for not receiving the delivery of his lecture on "Hard Times," after having engaged to do so. The lecturer seems determined to make the Cincinnati Association feel the force of his subject in one way or another.

A stupid lawyer in Illinois got thrashed in a fist-fight the other day. The pettifogger made as "fist" at his antagonist as he makes at the

the citizens.
Lumber seeks the market where machinery exists, and will not come here in quantities if we do not have machinery. They not only cheapened the cost of all building marbly lucid effort." Undoubtedly the arrant old Abower of the citizens, but also greatly increased the trade of the city by supplying distant points, and the citizens. litionist has his "lucid intervals.

Our telegraph dispatches from Washington report the House in session at a late hour last night with little probability of an adjournment hefore

The Schenectady Star says that "the ice is thick over Erie's bosom, and her waters throb no more." Under these circumstances, we think the Star had better not attempt to "shine" on them.

The St. Louis Democrat has it from reliable authority that the suspended banks of that city contemplate a resumption of specie payment on the 1st of March.

A man named John Whiteman, from Indiana. was arrested yesterday for having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit money.

It will be seen from our Frankfort letter that the Senate has passed the bank bill.

The Philadelphia banks resumed specie payts on Wednesday last.

The New York Times of Wednesday says: We are happy to state that we have authority for contradicting the report published in the Jonrnal of Commerce yester lay, respecting an intended sale of the Collins steamers to the British Government. The company is somewhat embarrassed by the withhold-ing of the money due them by the Government for carrying the mails, but they have no idea of shand-oning the enterprise which has reflected so much bonng the emerprise which has reneted so much honor on the American marine. Consequently the story that Captains Comstock and West have gone to Ingland for the purpose of making sale of the Baltic and Atlantic is untrue. The Atlantic will leave New York on Feb. 15, and the other steamers

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KEN-TUCKY-WINTER TERM, 1857. Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Har lan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky. FRANKFORT, February

CAUSES DECIDED.

Simpson vs McElroy, Marion; affirmed McElroy vs Simpson, Marion; affirmed Petty vs Reeder, Henderson; affirmed. Oliver vs Oliver, Unitain; affirmed. Doyd vs Gary, Chistian; reversed. Hodges vs Shields, Oblo; reversed.

Walker vs Carpenter, Fleming; petition for a rehearing overruled.
Turner, Wilson, & Co. vs Browder, Christian;
Miller vs Mathend, Anderson;
Witherspoon vs Riley, Anderson;
McBrayer vs Collins, Anderson;
Anderson County Court vs Stone & Son, Anderson; were

ORDERS.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

There were seven feet water in the canal last evening. Weather clear and cold.

For New Orleans -The R. J. Ward, Capt. Silas F. Miller, will leave for New Orleans this evening. The Ward's accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the Western rivers-in fact there are very few loats that can compete with her in accommodations or fare. The David White, Capt. McGill, has been una

voidably detained and vill leave this morning. The White, too, is a splendid boat, and Capt. McG. leaves nothing undone to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of those who travel with kim.

The M. D. Newcomb and Fanny Bullitt passed Evansville vesterday morning and will be found at Portland by daylight this morning. The Newcomb will return to New Orleans on Monday evening.

Capt. Bell telegraphed from Memphis yesterday morning that the Pacific will arrive on Sunday night. She left New Orleans last Monday night. The R. H. Winslow from Cincinnati and Empress and Antelope from Louisville, arrived at New Or-

leans on Thursday.
The steumers Gladiator and Moses McLellan came up through the Indiana chute on the falls yesterday. The McLellan will lie up. The Gladiator is going

to Pittsburg to lie up
There are a number of packets going out to-day,
among them the John Gault, Captain Bunce, Mr. Gwathiney clerk. The Gault deserves liberal patronage. She is an excellent boat. The Time will leave for the Tennessee river, the Diamond for Evausville, the H. Bridges for Green river, the Emma Dean for Currollton, and the Telegraph No. 3

for Cincinnati.

We are indebted to the accommodating clerk of the Tempest, Mr. N. L. Johnson, for favors.

The Peerless -This new steamer, commanded by Capt. Bissell, built for the Missouri river, will leave for St. Louis to-day. The Peerless has a beautiful model, and is as strong as wood and iron can make boat. Her cabins and staterooms are large, and furnished in the richest style. The dimensions of her hull are as follows: Length ou deck 220 feet, beam 33 feet, and depth of hold 6 feet. She draws only 28 inches light, and can carry 700 tons.

Her engines are 7 feet stroke, with 22 inch cylinders, and her waterwheels are 30 feet in diameter, with 9 feet buckets.

Her hull was built by Mr. Collins, the machinery by Roach & Long, and the-cal in by McLareu & Co. The china and glassware, chandeliers, &c., were furnished by Walton & Barrett, the carpets, curtains, and linens by Hite & Small, the furniture by

Among her officers is Mr. J. Johnson, formerly of this city. He has charge of the bar, and is an excellent officer.

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN WASHINGTON. - The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Wa hington under date of the 2d says:

from Wa. hington under date of the 2d says:

Messrs, Clay of Ky., Dewart of Pa, and Hiskin of N, Y, who were a committee of Democrats to wait upon the President, were received at the White House last evening. There was a tull and free conference. Mr. Buchanan sait to Mr. Clay, that whatever vote he gave on the Lecompton constitution would in t, so far as he was concerned, sever their friendly relations. The Administration, too, seemed to admitstant if fraud were detected, if would affect the admission of Kausas under Lecompton.

There was nothing done at the canens of the D mocratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation. They stand 7 to 7, with one absent.

Leading Southern Democrats say that they are ready for a compromise.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

To the Editors of the Louistille Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The act to incorporate a planing mill has been decussed in your columns, and an effort has been made to disparage the public-spirited citizens who have originates it; and the prejudices which have been excited against it only show how unpertant and necessary it is to the city at large. The city of Louisville certainly suffered a heavy loss when the planing mills of J. N. Breden & Co. were consumed by fire. They fornished a support to more than five hundred persons, who were the mechanics and laborers, with their families. They bought large stocks of lumber which would have gone to other cities, and, after converting the greater part of it into building materials, sold the re-idue and served to reduce the price of lumber to the citizens.

were building up a new and larger business along all the accessible routes to the city—a business capable of Indefinite enlargement in the South, and especially along the line of the Nashville Railroad. That this was beneficial to the city cannot be denied. But I has all gone, and Mr. Breden, whose experience enables him to see the great loss we have suffered, like every public-spirited citizen desires to see it restored.

Breden, whose experience embles him to see the great loss we have suffered. Ilke every public-spirited citizen desires to see it restored.

He invested a large property in planing mills, and, not being able to heave it. It was all lost by fire. He saw how profitable to the owners and to the city the business was, and wishes to see it revived. But he or any other prudent citizen, after such experience, would not subject so much to such a rick, and naturally looks to incorporated capital alone. He can invest under the proposed plan no more than others, and, if he was afraid of fire in his own case, be will be also in this. But, seeing the great utility of it to the city, public spirit alone has moved him to project it. It is said that these things are left to private enterprise elsewhere. Unfortunately private enterprise accomplishes elsewhere more than it does in Louisville. But is not the fact, that, under the laws authorizing special and limited partnerships in other States, individuals undertake elsewhere what a special act of the Legislature makes necessary for them before they will undertake the same here, and is not the want of such a law in Keutucky the reason why the Legislature is now appealed to? That this company, if chartered, could greatly benefit the city, is the reason for this proceeding, and individual opposition ought not to be in the way of it.

Affairs AT FRANKFORT.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

A Long Session—Captain Marshall's Lecture—Senate

Bills Passed—The Bank Bill Passed the Senate— The Bill and its Amendments—Mr. Machen's Resolutions—The Publication Bill—The Lunatic Asylum Appropriation, &c., &c., &c. FRANKFORT, Feb. 5, 3 P. M.

Appropriation, &c., &c., &c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5, 3 P. M.

If the resolution passed by both houses the other day to adjourn on the 14th day of February next is to be construed literally, this is to be the longest session of any Legislature which has ever been convened since the "times that tried men's souls," the time when our forefathers "ft and hled and died" for liberty. The resolution which was introduced into the House of Representatives some time in January provides that the Legislature shall adjourn on the 5th day of February next, but owing to the delays incidental to legislation the resolution did not pass the Senate, and consequently was not signed by the Governor until the 3d of February, at which time it became a law. As the Democracy are "strict constructionists," we suppose they, of course, will have to take the responsibility of extending the session of the Legislature one year and ten days beyond the time fixed by the constitution. If this construction is insisted upon, the only effect it will have, will be to place in the power of a bare majority the time of adjournment at any period. So, whether we leave here on the 15th or not, is a question which must be solved by time and Democracy.

Capt. Thomas F. Marshall last night delivered the first of his series of lectures upon History, but as I had a previous engagement to indulge in the Inxury of oysters, Sonthdown, bored turkey, Madeira, Champagne, &c., and the loss of my dinner had made the carnal predominate over the literary appetite, I was compelled to forego the pleasure of hearing him, as were a number of other persons who partook of Governor Morehead's elegant hospitality last night. I understood, however, that he had a large and attentive audience, and that he acquitted him-

se f in a manner which did justice to even Tom Mar-shall. He lectures again to night, and I supcose of course will be greeted with a large, fashionable, and

seef in a manner which did justice to even Tom Marshall. He lectures again to night, and I suppose of course will be greeted with a large, fashionable, and attentive audience.

In the Senate, after some little consideration, the county of Jackson was added to the 12th Judicial district, and other bills were paissed as follows: A bill incorporating the Hopkinsville Press Printing Company; a bill incorporating the Brideport Feinale Institute; a bill chartering the Versaillas and Harrolshurg Turnnike Road Company; a bill authorizing Justices of the Peace to take depositions upon consent of parties. There was also pending a bill to establish Equity and Criminal Courts in the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 13th districts, but any action thereupon was cut off by the hours of the day, which brought up the bank question, and which, I am exceedingly happy to say, has at last been decided, so far as the Senate is concerned. As so many amendments have been proposed, some of them adopted and some rejected, I suppose few of your readers understand the bill as it passed. The bill as adopted by the Senate was the orginal bill with the amendments of Messrs. Sudduth and King. Mr. King's amendment was simply to establish a branch of the Northern Bank at Paducah, with a capital of \$200,000. As the bill will be of great interest to all your readers, I append it. The bill is,

That the chartered privileges and rights of the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Louisville shall continue in full orce for the period of twenty years, from the first day of January, 1833; that the chartered privileges and rights of the president, directors, and company of the Rorthern Bank of Kenticky shall continue in full orce for twenty years, from the first day of May. 1835. But said extensions of the charters of said banks shall be subject to the restrictons and provisions following, to wil:

First. Each of said banks shall remain subject to all the limitations, restrictions, penalties, conditions, and duties luposed on them by the respective

dolars; and, after the year 1875, shall have the power of polibining the issue of bank notes under the denomination of ten dollars, such a bank notes under the denomination of ten dollars, within one year from the first of June, 1888, the Benk of Louisville shall establish a branch in the town of Glasgow, in the county of larren, with a capital of not less than \$20,000; that the Fank of Kentucky shall establish a branch at the town of Columbus, in the county of lickman, with a capital of not less than \$150,000; and that the Northern Bauk of Kentucky shall establish a branch at the town of lunksville, in the county of Cumberland, with a capital of not less than \$150,000.

Fourth. That if the stockholders of each of said banks, at a stated or called meeting, to be held within one year from the luth of May, 1885, by a vote of the majority in interest of all the stockholders, shall agree to accept the provisions of this act at such meeting, the Governor shall have the right of voting the stock of this Commonwealth in said banks, either in person or by prox; and he is hereby virected to vote in tavor of accepting the provisions of this act. Each bank, whose stockholders agree to accept the provisions of this act, shall become entitled to the benefit thereof. Hough one or both of the other banks should not accept them. The pre-ivent and directors of each bank shall asperintend the voting in such back. The vote of each stockholder shall be written upon the book in which he proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded, showing how such vote is east; and the voting shall be attended by the certificate and signitures thereto of a majority of the board of president and directors. A copy of said voting, authenticate in like names, shall be entired to the governor, whose only it shall be, more its at pearing that the provisions of this act have been acc pixed by the certificate and signitures thereto of a majority of the board of president and directors, A copy of said voting, authenticates in like names, shall be e

Mr. Sudduth's amendment reads:

lamation extending the charters of such accepting banks of the periods named in this act.

Mr. Sudduth's amendment reads:

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of each and every incorporated bank of this State to report in each mouth to a board composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, a true and perfect list of all bills of exchange and uportable notes converted into bills of exchange, participad by the principal bank and each of its branches in the proceeding mounth, which list shall show the amount, time of materity, place of paymest, and date of purchase of each bill, together with the amount and rate of exchange of each bill, together with the amount and rate of exchange or clarged on each bill. Said lies shall be vertical by the unfletwise of the cashiers of the respective benks and branches. But it shall not be necessary to put on said list any bill or negotastile note, from which only legal interest (and nothing for exchange) was discounted; nor shall be branches, Bat it shall not be necessary to put on said list any bill or negotastile note, from which only legal interest (and nothing for exchange) was discounted; nor shall be unness of the parties to such bills be placed thereon.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said board to examine carefully said lasts, and the rate of exchange charged by each back, and it, in the opinion of the negotivity of said board, any bank shall have charged usurious interest, under color of exchange, the highly of the high parties of exchange, on any one or more of such bills or notes, the court shall render a judgment against such bank, for a fine equal to the amount of such bills or notes. Either party may except to be judgment, and appeal therefrom to the court of appeals.

Sec. 3. For a tailure to report the lists, as required by the first section of this oct, for the space of thirty days, the bank so lailing shall pay a fine of five bundred dollars, to be recovered by molton, in the name of the Commonwealth, in the Frankliu circuit court, upon ten days

The Senate also passed, by a large majority, the bill to increase the capital stock of the Commercial Bank six handred thousand dollars and to authorize it to establish two branches. This bill places the Commercial ou something like an equality with the other hanks.

As the time of the Senate had been occupied all As the time of the Senate had been occupied an morning in the discussion of the bank question, the niembers decided to make a provisional arrangement for dinner, and adjourned without transacting any further business.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Machen offered the following resolutions, which, under the rules of the House, is compelled to lie one day

upon the table: Resolved by the General Assembly of the Common-wealth of Kentucky. That our Senators in Congress be in-structed and our Kepresentatives requested to favor the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, according to the recommendations of the President in his message of the 2d inst., upon an equal footing with the other States of

the 2d Inst., upon an equal footing with the other States of the Union.

Resolved. That the dominant division of the people of the Territory of Kansas baving elected a Governor and other State officers, together with a legislature, according to the provisions of the Lecompton constitution, pledged to organize the government as soon as admitted into the Union under said constitution, and therefore provide for the calling of a convention to amend or reconstruct said constitution in accordance with the will of the people of said State. It is obvious that the immediate admission of the State will terminate all external agitation, and, in a short time, must bring quiet to that distracted people; whereas the refusal to admit the State as now proposed would certainly increase the excitement and prolong agitation, which must be attended with serious evils, and might terminate in results which every patriot would deplore.

The House also passed a hill appropriating seven

The House also passed a hill appropriating seven hundred dollars for the purpose of removing some "dornicks" and other obstructions in the headwaters of the Kentucky river. The mountain boys will be enabled thereby to dispose of some of their rocks. The House also appropriated \$18,000 toward the improvement of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, which is reported to be in a wretched condition, and the additional sum of \$19,000 for the purchase of a farm contiguous to the Asylum.

is reported to be in a diditional sum of \$19,000 for the purchase of a farm additional sum of \$19,000 for the purchase of a farm contiguous to the Asylum.

The only question, aside from these, of any note in the sum of t

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSHAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858. Present-E. D. Weatherford, president, and all he members except Aldermen Hall, Burton, and

Rousseau.

A report from Themas Morris, marketmaster at Portland, showing \$50 35 collected on account of stall rents, which was filed.

A resolution from the Common Council proposing a joint committee of two from the Common Council, and one from this board, with instructions to confer with the loard of trustres for the public schools, as to the propriety of admitting children into the schools, whose parents resideout side the city limits, was read and concurred in, and Alderman Davall appointed as the committee from this board.

A claim of \$20 in favor of J. R. Bettison for rent of room at election was referred to Committee on Elections.

of room a

Elections.

On motion of Alderman Crawford, the Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of a message from the Mayor in reference to finances, collection of taxes, &c.

Alderman Weatherford, from the Committee on Streets of Eastern District, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for grading and paving the alley between Floyd and Preston, and Madison and Walnut streets, Chas. Obst. contractor, which was adopted.

Alderman Weatherford, from same, reported a resolution from the Common Council approving the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on the north side of Madison street, between Jackson and Haacock, M. W. Redd contractor, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported against a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Street In-spector for the Western District to place flag-stones across Chestnut street, at the east side of Seventh street, which was concurred in and the same was re-

ected.

Alderman Howard, from the same, reported a re-Alderman Howard, from the same, reported a resolution from the Common Council approving the apportionment for grading and paving the sidewalks on the north side of Ma'n street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, B. Miller contractor, which

vas concurred in.

Alderman Howard, from the same, reported a res-Alderman Howard, from the same, reported a res-olution authorizing the well on the south side of Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, to be repaired, and rescinding the resolution hereto-fore adopted authorizing a well to be dug at the cor-ner of Thirteenth and Market streets, which was adopted.

ner of Thirtsenth and Market streets, which was adopted.

A'derman Duvall, by leave, introduced a resolution proposing a joint session at 8½ o'clock this evening for the purpose of electing a school trustee for the Fourth Ward, in place of Dr. R. Somerhy, deceased, which was adopted.

Alderman Kalfus, from the Revision Committee, reported against a claim in favor of F. McHarry's estate, which was concurred in and the claim rejected.

jected.

A resolution from the Common Council requesting the Board of Underwriters to make such arrangements with A. B. Latta as will secure either one or two steam fire engines built by him after the pattern and dimensions of the "Eclipse," together with a report from the Committee on Fire Department in reference to the purchase of said engines, was read, concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

An ordinance from the Common Council providing

An ordinance from the Common Council providing for the sale of real estate and other property belonging to the city of Louisville was read and referred to Committee on Fire Department.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled, when Nat. Wolfe was duly elected school trustee for the Fourth ward in place of Dr. R. Somerby, deceased. On motion, the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

A message was read from the Mayor giving his objections to an ordinance granting license to hucksters, and the question being taken on the passage thereof, the Mayor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding, said ordinance was passed by the following vote: ing vote: Yeas-Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs.

Duvall, Kulfus, Crawford, and Howard—5. Nays—None.

A resolution from the Common Council requesting the trustees of the University to re-convey to the city the University square, buildings, &c., being a substitute for a resolution of this Board, was read and referred to the Revision Committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Carter W. Tiller \$3 for conveying a small-pox patient to the pest-house. John P. Davidson \$5 for rent of room for election January 16, 1858. Wm. Kaye \$2 10 for attendance as a witness in the Bullitt circuit court. Louisville police \$2,476 for services rendered during the month of January. Johnston \$500 fees as clerk of the police court. Street hands of the Eastern District \$352 75; also, \$390 07 and \$269 06 for work from the 9th of De-cember to February 4. Thomas Williams & Co. \$4 95 for repairs on market bouses. Street hands of the Western District \$237 20 for work from January

21 to February 5. Engelbert Snyder \$38 halance due on account of beer-honse license.

The amendment by the Common Conneil to a resolution of this Board authorizing the Mayor to contract with J. D. Selvage to repair the Portland avenne was concurred in and adopted as amended. On motion of Alderman Davall a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., and then the Board adjourned. O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

POISONED HEBSELF AND HUSBAND.—Gadpen Gross, a German, aged about 35 years, lived in New York with his wife, in a cellar under the Sbakspeare Hotel, corner of Duane and William streets, where he kept a lager-beer saloon. Finding business of late to be very dull, he expressed his intention of removing to Washington alone, in hopes of bettering his fortune. His wife craved permission to accompany him, but he refused. At this she appeared greating dejected.

ly dejected.

On Monday both man and wife were taken suddenly III.
The wife died about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the
husband at 11 o'clock at night. The wife declared, just before her death, that she had polsoned the dinner meal that
ber sufferings might cease, and ber busband should not go way.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

FEBRUARY 5. ARRIVALS. Lady Walton, Cin. Gladiator, St. Leuis, Memphis, Cin. Diamond, Evansville.

Superior, Cin. Metropolis, Pitts. B. M. Runyau, Cin. Princess, Cln. DEPARTURES. Lady Walton, Ark. kiver.

Superior, Cin. Metropolis, N. O. B. M. Runyan, N. O. Princess, Nashville. RECEIPTS.

Per Telegraph from Cincinnati—52 sheets copper, 13 bars do, Wright & Bridgeford; 10 bbis seed, Pitkin; 34 casks H-quor, 13 bas tin, 13 bags and 3 bbis seed, 50 bas candles, 100 bdis paper, 50 bxs soap, 12 bbis onion sets, owners; 9 kks, Adams Ex; 92 bxs cheese, Halbert; 13 bbis seed, 10 do do, Gardner; sdrs, order.

Gardner; edrs, order.

Per Superior from Cincinnati—114bbls whisky, Cobb, M. & Co; 15 rolls leather, Ryan; 275 bdls paper, Duponts; 70 kga lead, Robinson; 45 bxs candles, Curd; 110 do do, Terry, K. & Co; 20 bags seed, Pitklu; 23 do do, Peter & Buchanan; 65 bbls whisky, Armstrong; 13 bbls apples, Patton; 26 bags starcb, Newcount; sdrs, order.

Per Emma Dean from Carrollton—124 bbls whisky, Rook, 25 do do, Jones; 10 do beer, Fallseraft; 80 do potatoes, Clifford; 44 oil libls, Skeer; 20 pc furniture, Stokes; 1,600 plow handles, Belknap; 299 bays bran, Carler; 64 do cord; Bncknap; 140 do do, Brown; 36 bales bay, Wallace; 3 hhds tobacco, Pickett; 14 bbls apples, owner.

M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor,

FOURTH STREET, Under Masonic Temple LOUISVILLE, KY; SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1858.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCI-ENCES. Philadelphia: Blauchard & Lea.-We plead gailty of neg'ect in not noticing sooner this old and established favorite of the public. The number for January reached us in good time, and is filled as usual with both original and selected matter of great interest to the medical profession. In the review department, among other articles is one on the work just published by our townsman, Prof. Henry Miller. The reviewer speaks in high terms of it. The Journal is published quarterly at \$5 a year.

AMERICAN MEDICAL MONTHLY FOR JANUARY. New York. This journal has not been so long before the public, but is received with much favor. Its editors, who are also the proprietors, are not connected with any publishing house, or with any school, or sect, or degree, or party. They are fearless, frank, just, out-speken men, who are guided solely by what they conceive to be the true interests of the profession. The Monthly embraces among its contributors some of the sarans of the cld world. We are glad to learn that the past year was marked by a large increase in the list of subscribers. It circulate now in every State and Territory of the Union. The publi hers signalize the new year by augmenting the reading matter from sixty-four to eighty pages. The price remains the same-\$3 a year. All who wish a monthly visitor, we are sure will be pleased with this one.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE.—The causes of the malidy at the National Hotel at Washington, says an exchange, were fully revealed when the new eccupants undertook the operation of cleansing. They found in the enormous cellar decaying and poisonous matter enough of all sorts to have killed an army of men, if subject to its exhalation. There were removed from this part of the house sixty-seven cart loads of putrid stuff; and when it is said that a part of this consisted of the contents of the privy vaults which had overflowed in the cellar from choked up drains, and the remainder was the refuse of the kitchen and pantry-all in the most offensive condition-no one will be surprised that the National Hotel became a pest-house. Yet all this corruption the stupid Washington Board of Health, composed of doctors and scientific men, after repeated examinations of the premises failed to find.

In the Senate, on Friday evening, the bill restricting the banks from taking usury under the color of exchange was passed. It provides for monthly reports, to be published in two papers in Frankfort, one in Louisville, and one in Lexington. The bill is in substance the same as the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the bill rechartering the banks, which was given in the letter of our Frankfort correspondent. It also includes deposit banks and savings institutions in its provisions.

The bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank increases her stock \$600,000 and retains the power to restrict the issue of small notes.

The House of Representatives, on Friday evening, passed a bill for the benefit of the common schools

LATER FROM RIO .- Rio advices to the 24th ult. have been received at New Orleans. The news principally concerns the financial crisis, which was beginning to seriously affect the business of the port. Affairs had already reached something like a panic, similar to that through which our own and European cities have passed. Business of all kinds was at a stand still, especially in coffee, the principal export buyers taking advantage of the condition of the money market to demand a reduction of 400 to 500 reis. to which holders, in view of the quantity on hand and the estimated crop, were not disposed to concede. Freights were of course dull, and the amount of shipping in port large, 146 vessels

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE ROBBERY. - The Press gives the following particulars of this affair, already mentioned by telegraph:

Van Geesen had been for a cousiderable length of time engaged in this nefarious letter stealing business. He is a man 23 or 24 years of age, and was formerly a clerk in the Lexington post-office. He was engaged as a clerk in the Chicago post-office in April last, since when he has appeared to conduct himself with great propriety. He first commenced stealing in the month of July last, as he stated after stealing in the month of July last, as he stated after his arrest. Since that time, frequent complaints have come to Postmaster Price of money letters not reaching their destination. Mr. Price went to work to investigate the matter himself, and employ such aid in so doing as he might require.

The leakage was found to be in the Western mailing room. He proceeded by inquiring, in such a way as not to aronse enspicion, into the character, habits, and occupation when not on duty in the office, of each of the clerks in this room. By this

fice, of each of the clerks in this room. By this means he learned that Van Geesen (one of the most upright men to all appearance in the office) had some \$500 of money loaned; that he had recently taken a bouse in Buffalo street, which he had furnished richly at an expense of over \$1,000, and that he was engaged to be married on the 15th of February

gaged to be married on the 15th of February (this month) to an estimable young lady in Louisville.

Mr. Paul H. Dennis, special mail agent for this city, was then deputized to perform the more especial part of a detective's duty. Procuring from Eastern postoffice envelops properly stamped and registered, a decoy package, or letter containing \$50, and addressed to a banker at Dixon, 111, was placed in the mail to be made up by Geesen for that office. In the meantime close and secret watch was kept on the suspected clerk. After making up the package the suspected clerk. After making up the package, be went out to the privy, returning in a short time. The package, before it left the office, was found to be missing. Although satisfied that the clerk had The package, before it are the the clerk had taken it, no further step was taken until he left the office to go to supper, when Mr. Dennis proceeded to arrest him. The money which the letter had contained was found upon his person.

He was committed to jail on a warrant issued by Commissioner Bross.

Commissioner Bross.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO OWNERS OF ARKAN-SAS SWAMP-LANDS —We have obtained from a reli-gible source the decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas upon the question of taxing the swamp lands of that State, an abstract of which will be

found below:

1st. That the swamp and overflowed lands sold
under the act of 10th January, 1851, while the 1sth
section thereof was in force, are, by contract between the State and the purchasers, exempt from

24. That the period of exemption begins at the date of the purchase from the State, and continues for ten years if the lands are not soon reclaimed, and if they are, that the exemption ceases upon their reclamation; and in no event does it continue longer than ten years, whether reclaimed or not.

3d. Whenever any of the levees and dralus, provided for by the act of 1851, are completed, the lands intended to be protected or drained thereby

lands intended to be protected or drained thereby are within the meaning of the law reclaimed. And, 4th. That the lands cannot be taxed till after the expiration of the period of exemption; and so much of the act of 6th January, 1855, as provides that they shall be, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void.

Memphis Engle and Enquirer.

The only fresh news brought by the Frainburg derived from telegrams to the evening Glasgow popers. It consists chiefly in particulars of the late attempted assassination of the Emp' oror Napoleon:

The Paris correspondent of 'me Lordon Herald telegraphs on the 16th: "As "me Imperial carriage drove up to the main entry see of the theat's, and as one of the footnern was in the act of opening the door, three percussion shells, filled with fulminating door, three percussion shells, filled with fuluinating powder, were thing from the top of the of the houses of posite among the cortege, and exploded on reaching the ground. The first fell just in front of the carriage, its fragments killing one horse, wounding the footman, and piercing the hat of the Emperor about an inch above his head. The other shells burst among the crowd and escort. An eve-wirness says there was an interval of a few seconds between the second and third explosions. The Emperor had alighted; he then carried the Empress in his arms to the steps of the opera-house, but scarcely had he does no when a third shell burst under the carriage, and shattered it to pieces.

shattered it to pieces.

The houses opposite were immediately taken posite session of by the police, and in one several ltal session of by the police, and in one several Italians, were arrested, one having a loaded revolver. The shells murt have been large, containing a great quantily of gunpowder, as the report broke all the windows on the opposite side of the street. It is supposed the attempt was believed certain of success, for the death of the Emperor was a current report at the time of the outrage. At the opening of the Bourse, the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" was universa! Two hundred persons have been taken, and arrests continue; even some of the police have been arrested. The indignation against the assassins is iccreased, because they must have known sins is increased, because they must have known that the Empress and other ladies would be present.

that the Empress and other ladies would be present. The explosions were heard at a quarter of a mile, and placed the immediate spot in darkness for a short time. The Emperor's hat was torn into two parts. The collar of the cloak he wore, and that part which covered his shoulder, was rent open.

The London Times of the 16th, in its second edition, publishes a letter, dated Dec. 2, from Cawmpore, describing the retreat after Windhum's d feat, and the partic in the camp. Windhum's defat, and the partic in the camp. Windhum's defat, and the partic in the camp, with five hurdred tents and the messplate of six regiments, no end of tents, saddlery, and barness in an unfinished state, and private property valued at £50,000. So it is said. He left his flank exposed, and made no provision for the safety of his camp. The conduct of the 64th Regiment was admirable; they made a desperate charge. safety of his camp. The conduct of the 64th Regi-ment was admirable; they made a desperate charge. Major Sterling, Captains Murphy and Macrae were shot dead. Capt. Parsons was wound-d. Brigadier Wilson was shot, after exclaiming, "Now, boys, you have them." Two British guns opened on the regiment by mistake, whilst the enemy's cav-

alry charged them.
The Queen has signified her intention to bestow the Victoria cross upon Capt. Havelock, son of the deceased hero, for signal acts of coolness and courage on the field of battle.

IN THE SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1858. Mr. Irvine, from the Committee on Banks, made

the following report, viz:

The Committee on Banks ask leave to submit to

ne Senate the following report:
The committee have received from each of the banks a report in response to the interrogatories which, pursuant to the resolution of the Senate, were submitted to them by your committee. The responses are referred to as part of this report, and are herewith presented to the Senate. The commit-tee, supposing it would be more satisfactory to the Senate, have determined to present a consolidated statement of the means and liabilities of the various banks in the State, showing at one view their condition on the 31st of December, 1857, except the People's Bank, which only went into operation on the 26th of November, 1857, and has as yet done but very little business. This condensed report is made out from the responses above referred to, and

is as follows:
[Here follows two large tables giving the condition of the banks in detail—the substance of which

is contained in this report.]

By this report is shown that the resources of the banks amount to the sum of \$28,526,321 21; aud their entire liabilities to \$26,102,886 48, leaving their contingent fund and surplus profits \$2,423,434 73; from which deduct \$487,186 71, amount of suspended debt, leaves \$1,936,248 02, clear profits, over and above all liabilities.

From the examination the committee have been

From the examination the committee have been enabled to give these responses of the banks, nothing in violation of their respective charters has been discovered, nor anything, in the opinion of the committe, demanding legislative interposition. Their present condition is deemed sound and satisfactory, and more especially in view of the severe ordeal through which they have recently passed, and from which they can hardly be regarded, even now, entirely relieved.

Legislative interference with chartered banking institutions, not imperiously called for, is believed to be generally unwise, and more particularly at a at time of unexampled monetary depression. It tends to excite suspicion and impair public confidence, the latter so essential to effect the important objects for which banks are established.

The banks in Kentucky bave had, and still have,

The banks in Kentucky have had, and still have, of the country, at home and abroad, in a very emi-nent degree. Their stock has very generally been above par, and they have furnished a currency, than which no State has had a better, and, until the recent embarrassment and derangement, exchange

Your committee also deem it matter of high mendation to the banks of Kentucky that, during the most wide-spread and overwhelming monetary pressure and distress probably ever experienced in Europe or America, they have done what the banks in no other State in the Union have done, and what even the banks of the most powerful commercial na-tion upon the globe was unable to do; they have weathered the storm and maintained their ground, thus far at least, without suspension; while they have done this, there have been but few failures in commercial or other pursuits and less pecuniary pressure in this State, it is believed, than in any other part of the country. But the committee do not, by any means, ascribe this favorable condition of Kentucky entirely to the judicious management of the banks—so far from it, the banks eve in a great measure their successful struggle under so of the banks—so far from it, the banks eve in a great measure, their successful struggle, under so great and extraordinary pressure, and their present condition, to the signal forbearance and confidence of the community. The people have very generally been satisfied with the currency—the bank circulation—and have rarely manifested a desire to convert it into specie. But the banks have been much embarrassed and crippled in their operations by the constant drain upon their specie basis by private lankers and brokers, and have necessarily been compelled to shape their course, and regulate their husi-

pelled to shape their course, and regulate their business, in view of it.

Notwithstanding the very favorable opinion expressed in this report of the condition and management of the banks, and notwithstanding the committee are aware that it is actually necessary that the banks should deal in hills of exchange to an amount banks should deal in bills of exchange to an amount sufficient to keep np their specie basis, yet the com-mittee caunet withold the expression of the opinion that the banks have extended their bill of exchange business to a disproportionate and unjustifiable amount, and to some extent have charged too great a rate of exchange, as will appear by reference to

their responses.

The committee have had under consideration the The committee have had under consideration the propriety of extending the charters of several of the banks, which will expire in a few years. The charter of the Bank of Louisville will expire on the let of January, 1863; of the Bank of Kentucky, the 1st day of October, 1864; of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the 1st day of May, 1855. The aggregate capital of these banks is \$7,030,000, their circulation \$4,661,257. They are all in high credit, and the committee have come to the conclusion that it will be good policy to extend their present charters. It is very desirable for them to know, at an early day, whether they are to wind up when their charters expire, or whether their charters will be extended. Their course in business would very much depend upon their known destiny, when their present depend upon their known destiny, when their pres-

depend upon their known destiny, when their present charters expire.

It is apprehended from the present indications in that the States, in regard to currency and exchanges, will have to take care of themselves. Little can be expected from the general government. In that view, Kentucky can hardly hope to do better than to continue her present currency, and, of course,

er present banking institutions. They are identiher present banking institutions. They are identified with the business of the country, and possess, in a great degree, its confidence. The extension, at this time, of the charters of the banks abuded to, it is contidently believed, would have a trirrq illizing influence upon the public initial, and afford additional assurance of a continuing, sound, and stable currency, and of general prosperity.

The State of Kentucky holds the following amounts of stock in the banks whose charters are proposed to be extended, to-wit:

Total stocks held......\$1,344,000 00 The ordinary dividend on this stock, of ten per cent.

nowing an annual income from the e

While, therefore, the extension of the chartered lives of the banks would certainly promote the in-terest of the individual stockholders, and pecuniary interest of the State would be promoted in an equal interest of the State would be promoted in an equal or greater ratic; conceding, as the committee do, that this pecuriary interest should be unade to yield to the general welfare, they are not aware of any seriously contemplated policy of attempting to dispense with the aid and facilities of State banks. The banks of this State, and their branches, extend to almost every section of the State, and where located the people manifest to disposition to be rid of them, and those sections which have not a conveniently accessible bank manifest an earnest desire for the location of a bank or branch in their midst. the location of a bank or branch in their midst

Sarrounded, as we are, with States flooded with a paper circulation, a purely metallic currency, how-ever desirable, would be an impossibility. While there is no dill-rence of op nion as to the superiority of the currency afforded by our own banks, with whose condition we are acquainted, and whose soundness is undoubted, over that afforded by the banks of the States, which would necessarily flow in upon the withdrawal of our own, the committee regard the currency afforded by the banks of this State as the full equivalent of a gold and silver currency. The ease of transportation, and the facility of transportation, and the facility of transportation. ac'ing business, being more than equal to the trouble and delay of converting into coin, in a few instances in which such conversions are desirable, in the or

dinary business of the country.

The committee therefore assume that the policy of having our own State institutions is the settled policy of Kentucky, sanctioned by the unmistakably expressed wishes and conviction of the people for

more than twenty years.

The committee would not, under these circumstances, regard it as the part of wisdom to prevent the continued existence of these banks, which have been tried by commercial convulsions as violent as any that we have reason to expect in the future, and whose solvency and soundness, during a period of more than 20 years, have never been doubted for a single day. It will be seen, by an examination of the statement of the condition of these banks, that each of them have a considerable amount of accumulated surplus profits. The Bank of Louisville has \$170,358. The Bank of Kentucky \$841,219, and the Northern Bank \$451,480. If the whole suppended debt of these banks be deducted from the accumulations, there will still be found belonging to each a large surplus. This is really an addition to the capitals of those banks, upon which business has been legitimately done, and profits made, thereby considerably swelling the profits on the nominal capital of the banks. These profits might now be permitted to be legally converted into capital, and used for forming an additional branch to each of those banks, to be located at points most destitute of, while needing and desiring bank fac lities. any that we have reason to expect in the future, and

of, while needing and desiring bank fac lities.

The committee have, in accordance with the views here presented, drawn up a bill, which they report, for extending the charters of the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky. Among the few additional conditions imposed is that of each bank, within one war from the let of June and leave from the let of the leave from the let of the let of the let of the leave from the let of the leave from the let of the let of the leave from the let of the let of the leave from the let of the let of the leave from the let of the leave from the let of the let of the leave from the let of the let year from the 1st of June next, locating an additional branch. The committee have understood there are at least that number of sections of the State destitute of banking facilities, yet greatly desiring them, and fairly entitled to them by the amount of their business and commerce.

There are restrictions which they would feel disposed to favor, in a general law applicable to all the banks of issue in the State, which they are not in favor of applying specially to these banks.

DAVID IDVINE DAVID IRVINE

Chairman Senate Committee on Banks. January 23, 1858.

ARREST OF A BIGAMIST IN BOSTON. - Some time since, a young man, representing that he belonged in Bangor, Me., and giving his name as William Coombs, became acquainted with a young lady by the name of Susannah Cushman, the only daughter of a wealthy farmer in Charver, Mass, and on Thanksgiving eve the couple were united in the bely lends of matrimony. though sortion of the couple were amend in the holy bonds of matrimony, the bridegroom being but twenty-four years of age, and the bride having scarcely passed the age of 'sweet-sixteen.' Coombs tarried with his young wrife but a very short time, when he stole her gold watch and chain, together with a considerable amount in specie belonging to the father with which he decamped from Corner. her father, with which he decamped from Carver and came to Boston, where he took board with a female named Maria Ryan, who kept a house on Broad street. He told Mistress Ryan that his prople were rich residents of Bangor, and about two weeks ago he led her to the hymenial altar. Coombs by various representations induced his new wife to by various representations induced his new wife to break up housekeeping and dispose of the more bulky articles of furniture, &c., while the rest should be packed up, and accompany her to his relatives in Bangor. A number of packages were taken in charge by him, under the pretence that he was going to see them safe on board the Bangor boat, but instead of see deline, it expenses that he taken to the content of the same of but, instead of so doing, it appears that he took them to a pawnbroker's shop and pawned them. Returning to his last made wife, he gave her five dollars, and, directing her to go on board the boat for Bangor, made some excuse for a temporary absence, and left her to make the best of her way to Bangor, minus of every article of household goods. sence, and reft her to make the best of her way to Bangor, minus of every article of household goods, and not knowing a soul in the place. Disposing thus of his second wife, Coombs proceeded to Dedham, where he remained till yesterday, when he ventured to return to this city, and was shortly after arrested and committed to the Tombs to await examination on the charge of his party and become on the charge of biganny and larceny.

Boston Journal.

Who is He?—A Vienna letter of the 11th of January, says: "According to letters from Pesth, in Illumary, a meichant of that place some three years ago absconded, leaving his creditors minus 200,000 florins. Subsequently it was ascertained that he had established himself in New York, and was doing profitable business. Recently his Pesth creditors were offered fifty per cent. for their claims, which they eagerly accepted. Soon thereafter the absconditional designs and the second se debtog reappeared in Pesth, and simultaneously intelligence was received from New York, that he had decamped from there leaving behind him debts to the amount of \$2,000,000.—N. Y. Post.

DIED.

On the morning of the 6th Inst, at 8 o'clock, Mr. JOSFFII POTTER, In the 58th year of his age. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from he late residence on Green street, between Third and Fourth. The friends of the family are respectfully luvited to attend.

MASONIC NOTICE. MASONIC NOTICE.
The members of MOUNT MORIAH LODGE (No. 106) of A. Y. MASONS are hereby notified to meet at Masonic Temple TO-MORROW (Sunday), 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their decased brother JOSEPH POTTHE. The fraternity are rejectfully juvited.

By order.

8. HILLMAN, W. M.
6 bl*

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! A LARGE and splendld assortment for sale at the very lowest prices at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,

PULPIT SPECTACLES.

A large assortment inst received, pair of each we will be pleased to present to any preacher requiring their use.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st. We have studied this brane of our business closely for a number of years and know of no better aid to the sight than the above.

J. K. & CO. NEW PATTERNS 1858.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.

WE have just received 13 cases Wall Papers, new pat-terns and styles, for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. GOOD PAPER HANGING is an especial with us. Fork done by us is warranted to bear the inspection cod ludges or no clarize for Paper or labor of hanging. Prices for each to suit the times.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON!

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WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with
increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally
well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the backstitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage
of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain ou
the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in
movement, and more durable than any other machine.
We give full instruction to coable the purchaser to sew
ordinary scame, stutch, hear, tell, quift, sather, bind, and
tick, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three
years. June2 dec3 b&jff A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

MODES DE PARIS WINTER MILLINERY. 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of MILLINERY GOODS,

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffuers, Dress Caps, &c.. which will be sold at prices to suit the LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very resonable term.

n24 d,&bistf Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed businesse, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old staud, where all orders for PAINTING, GLATING, C., will be promptly attended to at piece to suit the times. of basistf JNO. H. HOWE.

Domestics.

PART NEGRO DEILLS;
PLAND COTTONS;
ILEAVY BROWN COTTONS;
SUPER BLEACHED COTTONS;
IRISH LINENS;
WHITE GOODS;
THCKING AND CHECKS.
Il supply just received and tor sale fow at
MARTIN & PENTON'S,
16.b.
16 Fourth st.

MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S super Bombazine;
Do do Mustin de Laine;
Super qualities of Cantou Cloths;
Do do of Luster and Alpacas;
Fine English Priuts, lead and black and solid;
Black and white Urape Coltars and Sleeves;
Black Silk Gloves and Hosiery;
Love and Crape Veils;
Black and white English and Italian Crapes;
Super black Chally and Merinoes;
Black Ginghams and Delieges;
Black Ginghams and Delieges;
Black Bordered Handkerchiefs, &c.;
All of which we are offering upon the most reasonable terms
MARTIN & PENTON,
96 Fourth st.

PLAID COTTON—
2 cases plaid Cotrons;
2 bales heavy Plantation Cottons; just received by
5 j&b C. DUVALL & CO B LEACHED COTTONS—2 cases in good qualities just received by [f5 i&b] C. DUVALL & CO. A LEXANDER'S KID GLOVES received this morning by C. DUVALL & CO., f5 j&b 537 Main st., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

New Books.

New Books.

THE Romance of Western History, or Sketches of History, Life, and Manuers in the West, by Judge Hall, author of Legends of the West, &c. \$1.

Stories and Legends, by Grace Greenwood. 75c.
Audubon, the Naturalist of the New World; his Adventures and Discoveries. 75c.

The Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.
Debt and Credit, a Novel from the German. \$1.
Lucy Howard, by Mrs. Skourney. 75c.
Lowell's Poems. Blue and gold. 2 vols. \$150.

The Abbott Household edition of Waverly; 2vols. \$15.
Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the Great Commission, &c. \$1.

Examination of the Dred Scott Case, by Hon. Thos. H. Benton. \$1.

IXamination of the Drea Scott Case, by Iroza lenton, \$1.1. Ripley's Notes on the Epistle to the Romans. 75c. American Almanne and Repository for 1858. \$1. The Southern Baptist Register for 1838. Ite. Forsale by F. A. URUMP, \$4 Fourth st.



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For Jewelers, Coppersmiths,
Millers, Planters, Rail-Road
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Also a general assortment of
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A. McBEIDE.

No. 69 Third street,
between Marketand Main,
where everything in the Hard
ware line may always be obtained at the lower toath prices.

f 3 j&b

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS TOOLS of every description for sale wholesale and retail by

LOCKS, LATCHES, BOLTS, SCREWS, NAILS, Brads, Cord Weights, Hooks, Springs, Shovels, Tongs, Pokere, Rakes, Hooks, Springs, Shovels, Gongea, Files, Raspe, Azes, Hatchefs, Hammers, Coffee-Mills, Sifters, Knive, Forks, Spoons, Eritannia Ware, Glasses, Clocks, Combs, Brushes, Levels, Crozes, Howells, Bells, Tea Kettlee, Milk Pans, Fish Kettles, Stew Kettles, Thermometers, Braces, Bitts, Drills, Gages, Candiesticks, Lanterns, Yard Sticks, Rules, Squares, Drawing Instruments, Turning Tools, &c., wbolesale and retail by 19.6cb

A. McBRIDE, 69 Third st. [Courier copy.]

VALENTINES

For February 14, 1858. VALENTINES

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC,

50 per ct. below the usual retail prices. Marge discount to the Trade. Call or send your orders to W. W. TALBOT.

Spurgaon s Sermons.

A NEW supply received this day.

F. O LSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES. Five volumes of this valuable work can now be had at 54 Fourth etreet. \$2 vol. Sold together or separately.

139 jdtb

RALLY, AMERICANS, RALLY .- Young America Council will meet on Monday night, the 8th inst., at E. D. Prewitt's, on Jefferson street, near Prestor. It is particularly requested that all members of this council be present. Members of other councils are javited to attend.

Turion and Liberty Courcils of the Third and Fourth Wards are requested to meet at their hall on the night of the 6th of February, at the usual hour, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Geo. R. McKee. By order of the Presidents.

LECTURES AT THE CATHEDRAL -We are requested to announce that Bishop Spalding will deliver a course of six historical lectures at the Cathedral, the first to be given on to-morrow (Snaday) evening, at 74 o'clock. The evening service will commence at 7 o'clock, during the continuance of the lectures. The public are invited. Seats free.

Rev. J. C. Talbot, D. D, rector of Christ church, Indianapolis, is expected to preach in St. John's church, on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at 101/2 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ORIGIN, RISE, AND PROGRESS OF THE CUMBER-LAND PRESBYTERIAN CHUPCH .- Rev. H. A. Hnnter will deliver a discour e on the above subject Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of Floyd and Chestnnt streets. The public are invited to attend. Seats

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED! — READ THIS!—
'I can only account for my present sound health
from the constant though moderate use of Borhaye's from the constant though moderate use of Borhave's Holland Bitters—having from my youth suffered, at intervals, from Ciles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease, while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

j6 j&beod3&w1

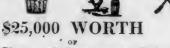
Cincinnati Safety Fund Bank Note Reporter,

CIVING the Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and New York quotations, published semi-monthly. Subscriptions received by
A. GUNTER, Agent, 99 Third st.

New Books by G. W. M. Reynolds in pamphlet form.

WALLACE the Hero of Scotland.
The Glysy Chief.
Brian O'Linn, or Luck is Everything, by Wm. H. Max-

Brian O Libri, of Edit rell. The Two Apprentices, by Charles Dickens. Just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st



China, Glass, and Queensware, Cutlery, Waiters, Britannia, and Siver-plated Goods

AT COST OF IMPORTATION, FOR CASH ONLY. A. JAEGER & Co.,

Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, MOZART HALL, N. S. To make room for our spring stock now shipped from Europe, we will sell, until the 1st of February, 185s, at cost of Importation, for cash only, our present large and new stock of China, Glass, and Queensware.

ONE WEEK LONGER

THEY WILL OFFER

BARGAINS

DRY GOODS

MARTIN & PENTON'S,

96 Fourth st.,

Between Market and Jefferson VALENTINES.

A LARGE supply of Comic and Sentimental, many of them rich and beautiful. The trade supplied at very low rates. [29]&b F. A CRUMP, 84 Fourthell. Harper for February.

A NEW supply of Harpers' Monthly for February just received by express.

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

DISPLAY

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES
M. C. RAMSEY'S,
Main street CORAL ROSES, TULIPS. HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS, OF the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine.

j26 i&b JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH was this day discoved by mutual consent. F. A. Crump is authorized to extile all de his of the concern and collect all amounts due to the same.

F. A. CRUMP, Jan, 23, 1858.

J. H. WELSH.

New Arrangement.

New Arrangement.

F. A. CRUNP will coutinue, on his own account, the BOOK and STATIONEITY husiness at the old stand. No. 84 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past favors, he solicits a continuance of a 1 former patrona, being determined to merit the same by keeping a superior stock and selling the same on accommodating terms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual.

CLOSING SALE.

I N accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than naual. Owing to the fuancial revulsion which has overshadowed the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to

MARK DOWN OUR STOCK
from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves largely of the rare opportunity offered to
PURCHASE FOR CASH,

the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrona. To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS

is seldom if ever equaled.

Thanklul for the generous support thus far given "s, we corollally wish our friends

"A Happy New Year"

and a speedy return of prosperity.

MARTIN & PENTON.

j22 j&b 96 Fourth et., between Market and Jefferson FEBRUARY.

HARPERS' MONTHLY for February is received by the CRUMP & WELSH, j18 jdb 54 Fourth st. near Market.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE—We are this morning prepared with an extra supply of superior Modekin Dress Hats of our own manufacture, which for beauty of finish, style, and quality cannot be excelled if equaled in the city. We particularly invite those in want of an easy and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Wastional Trunk Emporium may 26 dewneow &dbly CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

session arose.

and adopted as amended

adopted.

adjourned.

amend d by adding, "provided the city does not waive her right to enforce the stipulations of the contract to keep the same in repair one year," which amendment was concurred in and adopted as appended.

JOINT SESSION. The two Boards assembled, when N. Wolfe, E-q. was elected School Truste to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. R. Somerby, when the joint

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Baird, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing the Trustees of the University to mortgage the southern half of the University square

Mr. Pollard, from the Committee on Public Works, was discharged from the further consideration of a communication from the Engineer, in regard to re-

and adopted as amended.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to refund to Englebert Snyder the sum of \$38, being pro rata amount due on account of his beer house license, was referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermeu allowing Ben. W. Johnson \$500 on account of services as Clerk of the City Court was referred to the Fi-

nance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Pump Contractor of the Western District to

repair the well on the south side of Market, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streats, and repealing the resolution authorizing the well to be removed to the

corner of Thirteenth and Market streets, was

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the Engineer's apportionment for the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the north side of Main street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets

-B. Miller, contractor-was concurred in and

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, Feb. 11, at 7 o'clock, was adopted; when the Board

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE Throat and Lungs

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IN-FLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND CONSUMPTION.

EVAN VILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '57.
Dr. John Bull, Louisville, Ky.:

and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanie with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Li

er Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and dim-

inution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages o consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to

FREDERICK KELLAR,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN, Under Masonic Temple,

Music Teaching.

New Coal Office.

OR the convenience of persons residing in the lower part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale of Coal at the Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased any-where in the city. W. & II. CHITTENDEN. N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office will as usual, continue open for the sale of the best Coal a-the lowest prices.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
und fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
22 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

cky. Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-of Jewelry, and done with dispatch. — Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior — Salf wild didbif

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

TE Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

d24 b&j jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
l'iano per week. We would respectful
jinform our wholesale and retail purcha-

ers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the encreased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our lianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have reconstruct the Premium Pianos of New 1 ork and Boston, EF Pinishing and Piano Wareroomeoorner of Main and Sixth streets.

Parters. d24 b&j lan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quali-y, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash

jie jab PRATHER & SMITH, 465 Main et.

The nndersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Loniville that he is
prepared to give lessons in Music on the
are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will
see apply at either of the music stores or at his resiet, 436 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fitth.

JULIUS BOEHNING.

Tenders his sincerc thanks to his former patrons, and hopes by strice attention to business to continue their patronage.

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Dear Sir: I have tried your l'ectoral in a well-marked

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL -THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858.

Present—Andrew Monroe, President, and all the member except Messys. Monsarrat and Pope.
On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.
A message was read from the Mayor, returning, with his objections to its passage, an ordinance granting license to hucksters, which is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 4th, 1858. To the Common Council:

I herewith return to your Board, with my objecons to its passage, a proposed ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance granting License to Hucksters."

First Objection: Power to license any person to do business in our markets is not granted by the Chatter. To such persons, only stall rents can be charged. Article 7, section 15.

Tais ordinance does not differ in principle from a former protosed ordinance granting such license, which the Mayor has already vetoed, and which, on which the Mayor has already vetoed, and which, on mandamus proyed, the Circuir Court refused to compel the Mayor to execute by issuing licenses urder said ordinance. Arnold against Pilcher and Wolford. Until this decision be oversuled by the Court of Appeals, it is obligatory on the authorities of the city. By Law no license ever resued or now exists to allow Hucksters to do business in the markets.

Second Objection: This ordinance confers a privilege on Hucksters only. They are one of a class of retailers named in the Charter, article 6, section 3, first part. To grant such privilege or immunity is expressly denied by article 3, section 12.

Third Objection: By article 3, section 12, it is declared that the General Council shall pass ordinances to carry into effect the powers granted by the Charter. No power is granted to license Hucksters or any other person to buy or sell in the markets, and

was discharged from the lutricer consideration of a communication from the longineer, in regard to repairing Third street bridge.

Mr. Overall presented, the report of J. Diller, Wharfmaster, from December 26, 1857, to January 30, 1858, showing receipts from wharfage of \$2,523 50, which was filed.

On motion of Mr. Newman, the vote rejecting the resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing II. Seaton \$62 50 for services as Marshal was reconsidered, and further action on same was postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

An ordinance fixing the price of a license for vehicles running within the city of Louisville for profit or hire, or that may be used by the owner for his own hauling, having passed this Board, was amended by the Board of Aldermen by adding the words "this ordinance shall take effect on the 10th day of March, 1858," which amendment was concurred in, and adopted as amended.

or any other person to buy or sell in the markets, and therefore no ordinance is legal that exerts a power, as this does, that is not expressly granted by the Charter.

Respectfully,

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

When, the question being taken on the passage of the ordinance the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, the same was passed by the fol-

Yeas-President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Cas-well, Craig, Newman, Semple, and Weaver-7. Navs-Messrs. Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, and Sar-

gent—4.
A claim of \$3 15, in favor of Jos. Robb for coal to the police office of the Eastern distric., was referred to the Committee on Public Works.
A claim of \$10, in favor of R. Javell for rent of

the police office of the Eastern district, was referred to the Police Committee.

The report of the Sexton of the Western Ceme-

tery from the 15th to the 30th of January, showing 17 interments, was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Gilliss presented a claim of \$14 45 in favor of R. Biggs, for gas fittings at Hope engire house, which was referred to the Committee on Fire De-

partment.

Mr. Overall presented a petition to have removed the wood carts from the corner of Market and Preston streets, they being a great nuisance, which was read and referred to the Stret Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Huston, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported a resolution granting a heer-house license to John P. Zink, which was adop.ed.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Workhouse \$816 73, expenses for December, 1857; Street Hands Western District \$371 12, expenses from 7th to 20th January; Street Hands Western District \$237 20, expenses

from 21st January to 5th February; Street Hands Eastern District \$390 11, expenses from 7th to 20th January; Street Hands Eastern District \$352 75, expenses

from 20th January to 4th February;
Police \$2 476, to pay expenses of department for January, 1858; Geo. Meadows \$766 68, for cast iron plates; J. P. Davidson \$5, for room rent at election Jan-

nary 16, 1858; C. W. Tiller \$3, for conveying patients to pest-

honse; Thos. Williams & Co. \$134 29, for gas fittings to Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Fire Depart-

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported against an amendment from the Board of Aldermen to a resolution of this Board, authorizing the Mayor to contract for a suction for the Rescue Fire Company and 500 feet of hose for the Washington Fire Company, which report was concurred in and said amendment rejected.

Mr. Gillies, from the Committee on Fire Department to whom was referred sundry messages from

ment, to whom was referred sundry messages from the Mayor in regard to the purchase of two steam fire engines, asked that his former report and reso-lutions be filed, and offered as a substitute therefor

the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisrille, That owing to the existence of certain technicalities in the charter of said city, the Mayor will not contract prior to the 10th day of March next, for the two steam fire engines, provided for by ordinance approved December 5, 1857, therefore the board of underwriters are hereby requested to make such strangements with A. B. Latta as will secure either one or two steam fire engines built by him such arrangements with A. B. Latta as will secure either one or two steam fire engines built by him after the pattern of and dimensions of the "Eclipse" which are now about ready for delivery, and that after the 10th of March, 1858, and during said month the General Council will make provision for the payment thereof, provided, that the engines are in accordance with the ordinance of Dec. 5, 1857.

Resolved, That the Mayor forward a copy of the above resolution to P. B. Atwood, president of the board of underwriters.

Mr. Pollard moved to amend the same by striking out that portion after the words "25th December.

ing ont that portion after the words "25th December, 1857," which motion was rejected by the following

Yeas-Mesers. Caswell, Kendall, Lyons, Overall,

Pollard, and Weaver—6.
Naye—President Monroe & Messrs. Baird, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Newman, Sargent, and Semple-When said resolutions were adopted by the follow-

Yeas - President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, raig, Gilliss, Huston, Newman, Sargent, and

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Kendall, Lyons, Overall, Pollard, and Weaver—6.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen raising joint session this evening, at 8½ o'clock, to elect school trustee for the Fourth ward, in place of Dr. Somerby, deceased, was adopted. Mr. Gilliss, from the Committee on Police, on

leave, reported an ordinance to provide for the sale of real estate and other property belonging to the city, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—14.

-None. Mr. Sargent, on leave, presented the report of the superintendent of the hospital for the month of January, 1858, which was referred to Committee on

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to contract for repairing that portion of Portland Avenue which has been completed one year, which was

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER. 6 P. M. 12 M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 30 84 47 TRAVELER S JUIDE.

DEFASTIER OF BAILBOAD FBAINS
Lexington and Frankfurt—7:10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Lagrange and Way Places—4 P. M.
St. Louis and Cricago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
To the East, Chicago, and St.
11.1 A. M.
12.1 A. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
of 9 P. M.
To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indiana polis
—at 7 A. M.
St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and
via nainnapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at
11:19 A. M.
St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.
Nashvitte & Lebanon—b A. M. and 3 P. M.—6 clock A.
M. can connects with daily stages for Nashville, Manmoth
Lave, Bowling Green. Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elkton,
Jarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardsown, and every
ther day with stages for a pringiple, Column a. Greennuc, and Grayson Scrings.
Portland—Lvery 10 naturale.

STRAMOGAT—BEGULLE FACELLE

STRAMOGAT—BEGULLE FACELLE

STRAMOGAT—BEGULLE FACELLE

Fortland—Lvery 10 minites.

STRAM-00-37E-BEQULAS PACENTE

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louise-Irregular.

Leannessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but

generall, every day.

Danville and Harrodsburg - Every day at 4 A. M. (Sanays excepted). omfield—Every Fuesday ,Thursdsy,and Saturday at Faylorsville-Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodation everyday at 9 A. M. (Sundars excepted).

A FIGHT IN CONGRESS .- It will be seen from the dispatches that the lower branch of Congress was in session all night, and that the proceedings were wound up with a fight, in which a number of members participated.

mortgage the southern half of the University square to raise the sum of \$8,000, reported as a substitute therefor a resolution requesting said Trustees to reconver the said grounds to the city, and the city will then assume all the indebtedness of the Institution, which was received in lieu of the original resolution and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Iluston, Kendall, Newman, Overall, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—11.

Nays—President Monroe and Mr. Pollard—2.
Mr. Pollard, from the Committee on Public Works. The telegraphic commercial news this evening is important. Provisions have advanced considerably. Molasses and sugar are also tending upward.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS .- Saturday, Feb. 6 - Henry Tevis and Wm. Slaughter, f. m. c, stealing \$60 in money from Mr. Winterhoffer. Bail each in \$800 to appear. Committed.

Mrs. Murray, assault on Annie Gear. Dismissed. Henry Smith, raising a false alarm of fire. Fined

J. N. Collins, breach of ordinance. Fined \$5.

To Messrs. Landrum and Barclay, of the H. D. Newcomb, we are indebted for New Orleans papers of the evening of the 30th, and copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Newcomb will return to New Orleans on Monday evening.

To Mr. Judge, of the Fanny Bullitt, we are indebted for similar favors. The Fanny brought a heavy cargo, including 455 hhds sugar. She will return to New Orleans on Tuesday evening.

SANTA ANNA AND GEN. PILLOW,-The Havanz Diaros of the 29th ult. contains a manifesto from Gen. Santa Anna, dated Turbaco, New Grenada, in relation to the charges of Gen. Pillow that money was employed by Geu. Scott for the bribery of the Mexicen Commander and authorities. These statements are denied with the usual vehemence and verbosity of the Mexican hero.

Inquest No. 7—Held on the body of Thomas W. Smith, aged 28 years, having a family and residing in the lower part of the city, who, in company with his brother, Edwin Smith, and his brother-in-law, Wm. Birchnell, were lunting together some miles from the city near the Nashville Railroad, on the morning of the 5th inst, when the left barrel of a shot-gun in the hands of Edwin Smith accidentally went off in the act of bringing the gun to his face to shoot some pidgeons, the contents of which lodged to shoot some pidgeons, the contents of which lodged upon the left side of the head and neck of Thos. W. Smith, his brother, who was some ten or twelve feet in front of him, causing his death almost instantly. The verdict of the Jury was, that the said Thos. W. Smith came to his death from the accidental dis-charge of a gun in the hands of his brother, Edwin Smith, on the morning of the 5th inst, some miles from the city, near the Nashville Railroad.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

MEMORANDA .- Steamer H. D. Newcomb left New Or leans on the 30th of January at 6 P. M. Steamers Pacific, Chancellor, and John Briggs in port for Louisville. Met James Montgomery at Nine-mile point: Autelope at Palmyra; Peter Tellou at Island 95; Empress at Grand Lake; Republic in Council Bend; Uncle Sam at Beef island; Baltic at Randolph; Diana at Union Coal Banks; E. H. Fair-child at Green river; passed Fanny Bullitt at Brandenburg. Left with 250 tons of freight. Discharged freight at Bruns wick point, Pilcher's, Neblett's, Napoleon, Helena, flickman, Columbus, Cairo, Metropolis, Paducak, Weston, Caseyville, Shawncetown, Mt. Vernon, Evansville, Newburg, Owensboro', 100 bales cotton at Cannelton, Concordia, Wolf creek, Rockbaven, New Albany. Brought U. States mail to Cairo and lost three hours by a snow-sterm at Island 21. Time to Louisville 6 days and 10 honrs,

RECEIPTS.

Per Newcomb from New Orleans—10 bbls onions, Wit-liams; I find sugar, Curd; 8 bbls oranges, Curren; 4 bei-ers, Wright & Bridgeford; 3 bbls bitters, Davis & Speed; 2 bxs fujuor, Brady & Davis; 50 bbls molasses, 45 hids sugar, Moore, Murray & Hayden; 25 bxs femons, 10 bags nuts, Gaenano; 100 bxs oranges, 25 do lemons, Fonda; 9 hids su-gar, 23 bbls molasses, Shotwell; sdrs, order.

gar, 23 bbls molasses, Shotwent sure, order.

Per Fanny Bullitt from New Orleans—20 bags nuts, Dickman, 59 crates ware, Lewls, 150 bxs tin, Wallace & Lithgow 133 bales oakum, Belknap, 223 bbds sugar, A Buchanan, 222 do do, W Gav; 8 hbds and 2 tes do, 4 bbls molasses, sdrs Benedict; 3 horses, owner; sdrs, order.

THE NEW YEAR. I will self my stock of

FANCY GOODS A COST FOR CASH

Until the 10th of January, 1858.

Persons wanting presents for New Year day are request ed to call, as great bargains will be sold for the money.

W. W. TALBOT. 98 Fourth street. GENTS' HATS, of Moleskin, Cassimere, and French soft Felt, are offered at prices to suit the times by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 430 l&b 455 Main st.

A Great Book.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING, or Jerusalem As it Was, As it Is, and As it is to Be. A large octavo, finely illustrated, with maps, chartes, &c. By Elder J. T. Barclay, M. D., Missionary to Jerusalem. Price—cloth, S5 See full gilt Turkey moraceo, §5.

The trade supplied on liberal terms. Just 4281&b

The Tecnobaptist.

A DISCOURSE wherein an honest Baptist, by a course of argument to which no honest Baptist can object, be convinced that Infant Christians are proper subjects of Christian Baptism. By R. B. Mayes. Price 75c. Just received by CRUMP & WELS 84 Fourth a MECHANICS' TOOLS and BUILDERS' HARD-WARE—All the late improvements for sale by d23 j&b A. McBRIDE,

GENTS' HATS of all styles, qualities, and co-lors for eale at reduced prices for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., d23 j&b 45 Mainst. dis Jab 445 Main st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale an revail at No. 69 Third street by dis jab A. McBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TA-BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the flugt lyory to the lowest price, for sale design to the lowest price, for sale

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS of every description are to be had at vary low prices for each at PRATHEE, SMITH, & CO.'S, 438 Main at.

Annuals—New Styles.

THE GEM OF THE SEASON; the Book of Beauty.
Oriental Annual; Floral Keepsaka.
Flora's Dictionary; Leaflete of Memory.
Also, Leavils & Alen's complete series of 12 and 16 me.
Annuals, in entire new styles of bindings—moreocc glit and moreocc antique. For sale by
d22 j&b CEUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin. XXXVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Proceedings of Friday Continued.

PERSONAL COLLISION BETWEEN KEITT AND GROW.

A General Fight among the Members.

Sergeant-at-Arms and Deputies Quelling the Melee

House — In the llouse, the whole night was wasted on trivial motions. At half-past 6 this morning, Mr. Quitman submitted a resolution that the flouse adjourn till Mor day next, when the subject under consideration, the Kansas mescage, shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending propositions shall be taken without further delay, debate, or dilatory motions. Unanimous consent was given for the intro-duction of the resolution, which was agreed to, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up no the spe-

Washington, Feb. 6.

Just before 2 o'clock this morning, the House was thrown into a violent excitement and fearful scene of confusion. It appears that, while Mr. Grow, of Penn., was walking down the aisle on the Democratic side of the hall, Mr. Keitt, of S. C., and a friend approached him, and a slight squabble ensued. Keitt struck Grow. The parties were separated by their friends. They exchanged words in an evidently exciting and menacing manner. Keitt then again deals a blow at Grow, and the latter knocked him down. Crowds of their respective friends then rush d to the rescue, when the various members on each side engaged in a fight in the area fronting the clerk's de-k. Washburne, of Ill., was conspicuous among the Republicans as dealing heavy blows.

The Speaker londly called for order and called on WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Speaker londly called for order and called on the Sergeant at Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of office, together with his stants, hurried to the scene and crowded into the assistants, nurried to the scene and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before the truly fearful contest was quieted.

The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the

scene just enacted.

Mr. Quitman moved that they now adjourn and take the question on the reference of the message of the President on Kansas affairs on Monday at one

Emphatic and general responses from the Republican side of "No, no!" lican side of "No, no!"
Confusion began to break out af esh, when the Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to put under arrest those who distegarded the order of the House.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he foresaw disagreeable feelings would result here from the exciting question connected with Kansas, and was called to

question connected with Kansas, and was called to der by Mr. Barksdale.
Mr. Campbell said he wished the gentleman from

Mr. Campbell said he wished the gentleman from Mississippi to know that he was his peer.

A member of Congress who was a witness to the difficulty in the House between Messrs. Grow and Keitt, gives the following particulars: Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman making any remarks. Mr. Keitt said, "If you are going to object, return to your own side of the house." Mr. Grow responded that "this is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt came up to Mr. Grow and said he "wanted to know what he meant by snch an answer as that." Mr. Grow replied that "the meant just what he said: that this was a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt, taking Grow by the throat, said: "I

hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt, taking Grow by the throat, said: "I
will show you; you known you are a d—d Black
Republican puppy." Mr. Grow knocked his hand
up, saying, "I shall occupy such a place in the Ilall
as I please, and no nigger driver can crack his whip
over me." Mr. Keitt then again grappled Mr.
Grow by the throat, and Grow knocked his hand
away; when Mr. Keitt came at him; Mr. Grow
knocked him down.
The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock this

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock this

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

Horace S. Eldridge, the leading saint here, who is charged with the general supervision of the Mormon church east, admitss that an attempts of the troops to enter Salt Lake in a hostile way will inevitably end in bloodshed.

By the report of the committee to investigate the affairs of the Bay State Mills corporation, the concern of which Lawrence, Stone, & Co. were agents, it appears that Lawrence, Stone, & Co. are defaulters to an amount of \$327,000. The corporation is bankrupt, and the company is dissolved. The report hints that some one connected with Lawrence, Stone, & Co. can tell all about the disbursement of the \$87,000 fund.

ALBANY, Feb. 6. In the Legislature vesterday, Hon. J. Jones (Dem) introduced, without opposition, a preamble and resolutions, which met with the warmest approbation of the administration portion of the House, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a general law of the United States, making equal and just provisions for the protection of creditors and the relief of insolvent debtors, and regulate commercial intercourse between the citiregulate commercial intercourse between the critical states. The resolutions represent the business of the country in a great measure broken up by the financial revulsion, thereby producing immense private suffering, mortification, and bankruptcy; and no immediate or permanent relief can be expected except in the manner above

ST. Louis, Feb. 6, M. River receding again at this point, and all the upper streams are on the decline. There is a good stage of water in all the upper streams, but the ice in the upper Mississippi and Illinois is so heavy and running in such large quantities as to seriously impede navigation.

The Col. Crossman, which burst a boiler near New Madrid on Thursday, was owned in this city. She cost \$45,000, and was built less than a year She was insured in \$25,000 in Pittsburg offices.

Her cargo was fully insured.

The weather began to moderate last evening, and it is now quite mild and clear.

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, February 6.

Memphis-Wind s. w.; cloudy; mercury 42. New Orleans—Clear; mercury 38.
Cincinnati—Clondy; mercury 39; wind w.
Buffalo—Clear; mercury 20; wind w.
Wa:hington—C'ear; mercury 33; wind n. w.
Cleveland—Clear; mercury 22; wind w.
Toronto—Clondy and cold.
Detroit—Clondy; mercury 19.
Montreal—Beautifully clear; mercury 8.
Quebec—Upper Town 3 and Lower Town 8 at 8.
M; clear; wind w.; mercury 29.
Vincennes—Snowing; mercury 35.
Evansville—Cloudy with appearance of snow; nercury 30. New Orleans-Clear; mercury

ercury 30.
Indianapolis—Snowing; mercury 34.
Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 20.
Burlington, Iowa—Cloudy; wind s. w.; mercury

Janesville—Snowing; metcury 28.
Prairie du Chien—Snowing; mercury 24.
Fulton, Ills—Mercury 24. Pulton, 118 — Mercury 28.

Dubuque — Mercury 28.

Cairo—Clear and mild.

Chicago—Light snow; mercury 23.

Milwaukee—Snowing fast; mercury 27.

Portage City—Snowing fast; mercury 20.

Fon du Lac—Wind s.; mercury 20.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. All the banks in this city, Bank of Commerce, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and Bank of Georgetown resumed specie payment en all their liabilities this morning.

The stockholders of the Bay State Mills Company have decided to dissolve and wind up the concern. New York, Feb. 6.

The steamer Fulton sailed at noon with \$694,000

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6, P. M. River 4 feet 8 inches by pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 34.

CINCINNATI, Feb. S. M. Markel for bulk meat excited; one million bbis sold at 5%(37% for shoulders and sides, packed. Mess pork held! at \$13 75@\$14. Lard \$13.385% and quiet. Whisky 16. Flour unchanged. Molasses withdrawn from the warket under newsfrom New Orleans. Sugars firm.

Flour firm-0,000 bbls sold at \$4 60@ \$5 for State-an advance of 10c. Wheat has an advancing tendency at \$1 15 @ \$1 25 for red—an advance of 2c, and \$1 25@ \$1 40 for white. Corn advanced—15,000 bush sold at an advance of Icon white and yellow. Whisky has closed firm at 2Use. Pork and lard heavy. Sterling exchange duff. Stocks firm but irregular—Erie

20%, Chicago and Rock Island 69%, Galena and Chicago 80%, Michigan Central 61%, Cleveland and Toledo 43, Illineis Central 96% and bond- 95, Cleveland, Columbur, and Cincinnati 91, Cumberfand Coal Company 19, Lacrose Milwaukee 1036, Michigan Sonthern 1916, New York Central 51%, Pennsylvania Coal Company 71, Canlon Co. 20%, Reading 57%, Virginia 63 91%, Missouri 63 83.

Baltimobe, Jan. 6, M. Sujerfine flour §4 12%. Red wheat \$1@\$1 65. Corn at 47c for yellow. Whisky 20@20%c. Provisions firm—bacon %% @8%c, bulk meat 6%c for shoulders and 7%@8 for s lee. Mess pork held at \$15 50.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARINE CHENOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is entirely of the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our wasth department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York, Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgeneen, Frodsham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swise makers.

In many fine Watches that are broken parts are substituted greatly inferior to the originat, the cursomer paying the full price for a perfect plece of work. The Watch apparently performs well afterward for a while, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally.

JOHN KITTS & CO.

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction. Those elegant Sable Furs on commission at ILAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to New York; but a few handsome Capes will be retained THERE DAYS LONGER and Offered at high two-thirds of their value.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suitable to the season, are now selling very cheap at i16 jab HAYES & CRAIG'S.

J poses, in great variety at j16 1&b PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main et.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS THAN COST for each are to be had of PRATHER & SMITH, jl6j&b 455 Main *t.

New Books.

Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS, MANTLES, and SHAWLS, which we will sel at bargains.

Jiljab 337 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

Dry Goods. ROBES, BAYADERES, MOUSSELINES, CLOAKS, VELVE, S,

> COTTONS.,
> LINENS,
> HOSIERY,
> GLOVES,
> 'RIBBONS,
> FLANNELS,
> land DOMESTICS

sional Selections."



HAVING MADE THIS DEPARTMENT OF MY bluelness a speciality for several years past, I have constantly on band every rariety of Pebbles and fine Glassee in me, with extremes of 1 inch to 72 inches focus, for the prespyople or the myole eye. I have the genuine Periscopic or concavo-convex Pebbles, also the double concave

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. We have still a rood assortment of LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, which we will sell at LESS THAN COST FOR CASH. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, beautiful styles, for ale at reduced prices for each by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 465 Main et.

New Books! New Books!

[FMOIRS of Genesaret, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesus, Memoirs of Bethany, and Footers of St. Paul. St. Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, by the Rev. J. Cayle. Marthew and Mark now ready Fach \$1. London Lectures to Young Men for 1857. \$1. Lights and Shadows of the Christian Life, by Rev. W. Tree the, of Editburg. To. Curr Pastor's Vial, 40c. Living-ton's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$2. Living-ton's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$2. The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid. \$1 25. Free Greyson Letters, by Henry Rosers. \$125. Free Greyson Letters, by Henry Rosers. \$125.

THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR winter now in use are those Cassimere flats made by 1163&b HAYES & CASSON

CENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business par-

New Books.

TORIES and Legends of Travel and History for Children, by Grace Greenwood, Price 75c.

Plant Hunters, by Capt, Mayne Reid. 75c.
White Lles, a Novel, by Chas, Reade. \$1.55.

The Coucins, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas, A. Maisland, author of "The Watchman," "Old Docsor, "&c. &1.

Parlor Entertainments: The Ladles' and Gentlezzen's Mirror of Fashlon. \$1.25.

Hand. Book of Household Science, by Ed. L. Youman, anthor of "The Class Book of Chemistry," \$1.25.

Christmas Story for 185s. The Perils of Certain English Prisoners and their Treasure in Women, Children, Süver, and Jewels, By Chas, Dickens. 25c.

Cheap Publications, A large supply fresh from the publishers.

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls.

EMBROIDERIES COST,

No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Profes-



All purchasers are requested to return f not suited.

14 icb ... M. C. RAMSEY, 488 Main st.

New Books! New Books!

125.
Lenn Leelle, by a Lady of Kentneky. 25c.
Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton.
D., London. 75c.
The Sone of Solomon, by Miss A. L. Newton. 75c.
White Lies, by Chas. Reade. \$1.25.
Wheadow Brook, by Mary J. Holmes.
A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniare.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, j20 j&b Third st., rear Market.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S II ... a chow selling at about one-half their value at 16 jab 11. YEL & CRAIG'S.

THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH took the premium at the World's Fair are always to be lad of the manufacturers.

HAYES A CRAIG.

Just received by J13j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now in store, and, having determined to reduce our stock as low as possible, we will offer unusual inducements to parchasers. We solicit a calf from the public generally.

[51] But St., Opposite Buck of Ey...

Le Bon Ton for January.

TAYLOR'S MONTHLY REPORT OF TARIS, LONdon, and New York Fashions for January Instreceived by the agents, 111 36b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

GREAT BARGAINS

Reduced Prices MARTIN - PENTON'S, my Fourth st.



[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.] Another Boat Blown up and Burned,

LOSS OF FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY LIVES.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.

The steamer Col. Crossman burst her dector boiler at 8 o'clock on Thursday uight, 4th inst, and the boat then burred to the water's edge. She was passing New Madrid at the time. There were between one and two hundred passengers on board when she passed Memphis. About one hundred and tweuty-five were rescued, but many of them were badly frozen. The captain, mate, and five ladies were saved, as d the probable loss is from twenty-five to fifty lives. The boat was heavily loaded, and, together with her cargo, is a total loss.

The Crossman was bound from New Orleans to St. Louis She has been running only a few months and was built at Pittsburg or St. Louis for the Missouri river trade.

XXXVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Friday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

House.—After a call of the House, in order to pro-cure a full attendance, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by the minority of the election committee -that Campbell, the sitting mem election committee—that Campbell, the sitting mem-and Vallandingham, contestant, be allowed forty-days to take supplementary testimony. Rejected by 13 majority. The resolution of the majority of that committee—that it is inexpetient to allow further time to take testimony, as asked by the sit-ting member—was adopted by 13 majority. The Speaker laid before the House Williamson's amended answer.

mended answer.

Mr. Stanton remarked that the witness had appeared before the committee and answered very promptly, and without equivocation, every question propounded to him. As to whether he answered correctly, was for the country to judge. On Mr. Statton's notiou, Mr. Williamson was discharged

The President's Kansas message was considered. Mr. Grow called attention to the fact that while the President transmitted a copy of the Minnesota constitution and official returns of the election, making no recommendation concerning her admission as a State, he sent in a copy of the Lecompton Con-stitution, with no returns, but with the recommendstitution, with no returns, but with the recommendation that Kansas be admitted under that instrument.

The President's message, instead of communicating the desirable information, abounds in epithets and slanders against the people of Kansas.

He gave way to Mr. Harris, of Illinois, who said he wished to withdraw a resolution he had previously submitted, and to introduce another with the view of obtaining information. If they were to be-lieve the opin one expressed by gentlemen on all sides of the chamber, this was one of the most important questions ever presented for the consideration of Congress. Intimations have been thrown out here and at the other end of the capitol that the decision of this question might perhaps result in precipitating events disastrous in an eminent degree to the character and welfare of the country. If this expression of opinion rested on any well-founded existing state of ficis, it was necessary that the country should know what they are. When the navigator is about to embath on a young it was jurgerent is about to cubark on a voyage it was important for him to a certain the point of his departure. If we are about to enter upon a new order of things, let the word know the tacts on which this order of things is to be initiated. Allegatious were made of frand, corruption, outrage and infamy, which if true (and gentlemen by their action endorse what has been done,) they become accessories after the fact in perpetrating the frauds. It was due themselves, those they represent, those who are to come after them, and to the world, that the facts should he obtained in an anthentic form. He presented a letter from Secretary Stanton, already published, which was read.

He concluded by submitting a resolution that the President's message and the Lecompton constitution be referred to a select committee of 15, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into all the faces connected with the formation of the said constitution and laws under which the same originated, and i to all facts and proceedings which have transpired ince the formation of the constitu-tion, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters: the Territory Committee to have power to send

for persons, papers, &c.
The Speaker said Mr. Harris could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. Hughes's mo-tion to refer the message to a committee of thirteen. Mr. Harris believed the ruling of h: Speaker was orrect, and, in order at once to ascertain the fact of

his resolution, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens in vain appealed to Mr. Harris to withdraw his motion, and moved a call of the House by yeas and nays first—voted down—a motion to adjourn—and then a motion to adjourn till Monday.

A scene of great confusion ensued. Motions to adjourn were repeatedly voted down-both parties being evidently nerved for the contest. The House refused to adjourn by

21 majority, not half the members occupying their

A variety of motions, made to excuse the Democrats from voting, and to send for a daguerreotypist to take a view of the scene, &c., were declared ont

Various questions, principally for adjournment, were determined negatively by the yeas and nays. Several clerks broke down in calling the roll, and Several clerks broke down in calling the roll, and inexperienced subordinates were dispatched to their relief. Members continually going out and coming in from lunch; some eating at their desks. "Come," said one, "let's adjourn. What's the use of continuing this farce?" Another replied—"I'll bring my bed and stay till Monday, before I give way to the Lecomptonites." A voice—"Good for you." Seven O'clock.—Both parties are still determined to hold out.

Mr. Miles was excused from voting.

Mr. Philips moved to reconsider and lay on the

Tellers were ordered. The opposition refused to

Mr. Keitt demanded the vote. If members did not vote there would not be a quorum.

The Speaker decided that a quorum was not need-

ed on the yeas and nays.

Appealed from, and the yeas and nays called.

Declared ont of order, as a former appeal was

Several members attempted to speak and were called to order. ere is every prospect that the session will last till daylight.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 5. River at a stand with between 9 and 10 feet to Cairo. The Missouri and Upper Mississippi continue to fall. The latter is fall of ice at Dubuque. The Illinois is reported rising with 6 feet in the channel and a good deal of ice runnel. Weather cloudy.

rine No. 7 has arrived here, after a five Sobmarine No. 7 has arrived here, after a nve months' cruise in the Lower Mississippi. She brings up the machinery, &c., taken from the wrecks of the Shotwell, Julia Avondale, Submarine No. 5, North Star, Rainbow, and Allegheny.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 5. The starch factory of W. H. Lagon & Ce. was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$12,-000; insured for \$8,000.

DETROIT, Feb. 5. The extraordinary session of the Michigan Legislature adjourned on the 3d inst. The Swamp Land, Judicial, and Lean bills are among the important

Leavenworth (Kansas) papers of the 30th say that Gen. Stickley, commissioner appointed by the President to audit the claims of citizens of the Territory who sustained losses during the recent difficulties, has allowed claims amounting to nearly four

hundred thousand dollars.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, is now in session at Leavenworth, en-

gaged in taking testimony reltative to the election frauds.

A rumor at Fayetteville, Ark, states that a fear-ful insurrection occurred near that place. It is said to have been incited by two white men. The ne-groes attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, burning houses, and killing cattle. The insurrection was finally subdited by an organization ers, who killed seven and captured eigh teen. The rumor is doubted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3. The Common Council have appointed a committee to tender the courtesy of the city to Mahommed

Pacha, who is coming here to contract for a ship-of-war for the Turkish navy. A woman named Grosse poisoned her husband and herself to end their troubles and prevent him from

leaving her. Both are dead.

A letter has been addressed to Mayor Tiemann from the Mayor of Richmond, Va, asking that inquiries be made concerning a colored man named George Anderson. The letter states that a person going by the name of M.sseu Tromps has been arrested to Wichman Va. advanced with selling Analysis. going by the paint of M. seed thems has been ar-rested in Richmond, Va., charged with selling An-derson into slavery, while the latter asserts that he is a free negro, and was born in this city. Affidavits of persons who knew Anderson will be sent to-day to Richmond to secure his release.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, P. M.

New Orleans—Clear; mercury 41. Vickslurg—Thermometer 33; barometer 29 80. New York—Weather clear; wind southeast; mercury 32.

Buffalo—Clear; wind west; mercury 31.

Utica—Clear; wind west; mercury 22.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind northwest; mercury 35.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have received from Mr. Calbonn, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by biunself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request I herewith transmit to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting public lands, as well

to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, the 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I set d this to the Sonate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government uncer which they live. against the government unter which they live. When we steak of the affairs of Kansas we are apt to when we steak of the affairs of Kansis we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory divided by the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government, and those who have end-avored to destrey its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of

since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of relellion against the government, with a military leader at their head, of most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly de-nounced and defied, the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session. Who-ever has read the correspondence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not o, erdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the

In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says:

"A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislainre, with the view to the enactment of an eutire code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and, lu fact, renew civil war in Kansas."

This was prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon he had to cerd to General Harney to request him to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence, and this for the eason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city.

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15, he informs

the Secretary of State that-

the Secretary of State that—

"The movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities, and counties where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition so-cieties of the East, and, whilst there are a respectable number of people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries, who are pald by the abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again:

"In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close, assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and the Union, and that the continued presence of General Harney is indispensable, as was originally slipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th of July, 1857, General Lane, under the authority of the Topeka Convention, undertook, as Governor Walker says—

"To organize the whole Free State party into voluntee and to take the names of all who refuse enrolment. T and to take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The proposed object was to protect the polls at the election In August of a new insurgent Topeka State Legislature. The object in taking the names of all who refuse surrolment is to terrify the Free State conservalves into submission. This is proved by the recent atroctites committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodles of regular troops here with two batteries is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents awalt the developments of this new military organization."

In the Governor's dispatch, of July 27, he says:

"Lane and his staffeverywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and connsel a total disregard of these en-Without making quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Governor Walker, it ap-pears by reference to Secretary Stanton's communi-cation to General Cass on the 9th of December last, that "the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Governor Walker had be-come satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st instant could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the govern-ment established by Congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that until the lision and bloodshed. The truth is, that until the present moment the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitutional government. The very first paragraph of the message of Governor Robinson, dated 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the laws and constitution of the United States. The Governor says: Governor says:

also, indirectly, through two elections of State officers and members of the Sta's Legislature; yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding revolution-

The Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable perfinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government presented and

opposition to the extending government presented and recognized by Congress.

It is usurpation of the same character as it would be for a perion of the people of any State to undertake to e tablish a separate Lovernment, within its limits, for the part, ose of rediessing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle if corridging the execution, would destroy principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy. From this statement of facts, the reason becomes

From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas Cerstitutional Convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have even refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that framed at Topeka.

I had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the realle, the adherents of this organ zation would doubtless have voted against it, because if successful they would thus have removed the obstacles out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, that was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people. Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or to adopt the necessary measure to establish a constitu-tion under the authority of the organic law of Con-gress? That this law recognised the right of the people of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to ferm a State constitution, is too clear

people of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to ferm a State constitution, is too clear for argument.

For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free" in framing their constitution in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame their constitution in their own way, without express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt, not their own way, but the way which Congress night prescribe. It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done.

It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from Territorial dependence, and establish a State government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a law for taking the sense of the people of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution. vention to form a State constitution. At the general election to be held in October, 1856, the "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a constitution.

It is true that at this election the enemies of the Territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own for subvering the Territorial government. In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution.

of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution.

This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever pa-sed a legi-lative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. Every bona fide citizen of the Unted States, above the age of twenty-one, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entilled to a vote. In ord r to avoid all interference from neighboring States and Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a proision was made for the registry of qualified vo and pursuant thereof nine thousand two hundred and lifty-one voters were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of May he informed them that—

address on the 27th of May he informed them that—
"Under our practice the preliminary act of framing a
State constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the
people themselves. That convention is now about to be
elected by you under the ca'll of the Territorial Legislature,
created and still recognized by the authority of Congress,
and clothed by it, h, the comprehensive language of the orgathe law, with null power to make such an enactment.
The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention were fully su-lained by the act or Congress, and
the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in
my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs The Governor also c'early and distinctly informs them what would be the consequence if they did not participate in the election. The people of Kansas, then, he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government." The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it ex-tends to the people the right of suffrage, but it can-not compel the performance of that duty.

Throughout the whole Union, however, and wher-ever free government prevails, those who abstain

from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingen-cy; and absentees are as much bound under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence

and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed that at this period any hopes, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognized by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had been admitted to a seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration.

the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all the difficulties of Kansas—this the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to sub-mit to the lawful authority and vote at the election for delegates may yet prove to be of the most de-plorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived. It is a disregard and violation of law which has for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state almost open rebellion against its government; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fattal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but law, and, should we cut loose from its restraints and everyone do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopel-ss. The enemies of Territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for the delegates to the convention, not because from cir-cumstances which I need not detail there was an delegates to the omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had determined at all hazards to adhere to their revolu determined at all hazards to adhere to their revolu-tionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain. From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally consti-tuted and invested with power to frame a constitu-tion.

tion.

The sacred principle of Popular Sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas; but in what manner is Popular Sovereignty to be exercised in this country if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small Republics of ancient times people did

assemble in primary meetings, passed laws and directed public attairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular Sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballo; and if the people will refuse the exercise of it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas in the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated. The Kansas Convention, mas lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and having countleted the work, finally adjustmed on the 7th of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State to the people. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy.

It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxions attention of the people of the whole country upon it along the condense the condition of the people of the whole country upon it assemble in primary meetings, passed laws and di-

the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Gov. Walker in gereral terms in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of recent State cerns was not the subject which attracted my atten-tion. In fact, the general provisions of recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent, that it would be diffi-cult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution. I then believed, and still believe, that under the organic act the Kansas convention were bound to submit this all-important question of

were bound to submit this all-important question of slavery to the people.

It was never my opinion, however, that independently of this act they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age (f our Republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and which is every day carried into practice—that the people have a right to delegate to the representatives chosen by themselves their sovereign power to frame a constitution, enact laws, and perform many other important acts without requiring that these should be subject to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon the missives to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner which they might think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have

required the Convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the record always ressess the rower to change their any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or laws according to their own pleasure. The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore the peace of the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default. I heartily rejoice that a wise and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the tirst Monday in Jan-uary, and that they did on that day vote under the Lecompton constitution for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and members This election was warmly contested by the parties

and a larger vote polled than at any previous elec-tion in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and formally abandoned, and this will go far toward a final settlement of the unhappy differ

nces in Kansas.

If frauds have been committed at this election by one or both parties, the Legi-lature and people of Kansas, under their constitution, know how to re-dress themselves and punish these detestable, but too counnon crimes without outside interference. The people of Kansas have then "in their own way, and in strict accordance with the Organic Act, framed a in strict accordance with the Organic Act, framed a constitution and State government, have submitted the all important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member of Congress, members of the State Legislature, and other State officers," and they now ask admission into the Uniou under this constitution, republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created.

For my own part I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-

tion. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-indeclares in express language in favor of the non-in-tervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the Uni-ted States. In this manner, by localizing the ques-tion of slavery and contining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Territo the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday of January, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its ex-

that Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character.

The election, which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved strange inconsistencies. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution were at the same against the Lecompton constitution were at the same time and place recogn izing its valid existence in the most solid and authentic manner by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election. As a question of expediency, after right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country that will result from its implicit the Union as well as the discontinuous control of the provided the same district the Union as well as the discontinuous control of the provided the same and the whole country that will result from its implication of the provided the same and the whole country that will result from its implication of the provided the same and mediate admission into the Union as well as the disasters that may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth and speedily realize the blessings and comfort which follow agriculture and mechanical industry. The people, then, will be sovereign, and can regulate their affairs in their own way. mediate admission into the Union as well as the dis-

affairs in their own way.

If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands just as well for a hundred as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized in some form by every State constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them I can perceive no objection. and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in its bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people," and all ree governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore have at all times an italienable and indefeasible right to alter, and abolish their form of government, in reform, and abolish their form of government, is such manner as they may think proper.

The great Sta'e of New York is at this moment The great Sta'e of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the constitution of Kanas after the year 1864 could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may at its first session submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or not have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

constitution, and adout all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest indicial tribunal that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without

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this the equality of the sovereign States comprising the Union would be violated and the use and en joyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly one-half the members of the confideracy.

Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except through the means of a constitutional property and in members are the beds.

sas, except through the means of a constitutional provision; and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire h, as by admitting her into the Union under her present constitution. On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution under the idea of alfording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to probibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no mun can foretell the consequences. It Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention, when they might have delegates to the convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who af-terwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the acitation upon this subject will be tenewed in a more alarming form than it casever before a sumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas Nebraska act would have put a final end to slavery agitation—at least in Congress—which had for more than twenty years gress—which had for more than tweuty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect will settle the question. Should agitation be again revived—should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, to far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between the admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter.

Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not or right, a small difference of time one way or the other is not of the least importance when contrasted with the avils which must recognition.

and not of right, a small difference of time one way or the other is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the slavery agitation. In considering this question it should never be forgotten that in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have form the hearinging resisted the constitu may affect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have from the beginning resisted the constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union, where slavery is recognized under the constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affixed or Kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of that Territory have engressed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union.

Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes lo-calized, and would soon die away for want of outside aliment; and then every difficulty could be settled by the ballot-box. Besides, and no tritling consider-ation, I shall be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansus and employ them on a service where they are much reeded. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the Territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least 2,000 regular troops, under the command of General Harney, necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obligted in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Ulah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved very heavy expense to the Gavernhas involved very heavy expense to the Govern-ment. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no louger be occasion there for the troops.

I have thus performed my duty in this important question under a deep sease of my responsibility to God and to the country. My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperons condition, and *o live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. alfections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds now impending over

the Union, I conscientionally believe will be dissi-pated, with honor to every portion of it by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be rejected, I great-ly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union and the Uuion.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

A Colored Man Sold into Slavery.—An Interesting case has been brought to the noiles of Mayor Tiemann, of New York city, in which there is alreach the kidnapting of a colored man, who formerly lived in that city, and the sell-ling of him to Virginia as a slave. The name of the alleged kid apper is Mason Thomas, and that of the colored man Georse Ande son. Thomas sold Andersou in Richmond, Va, inesting that he was his slave. Owing to the persistent assertions of Anderson to the contrary, and circumstances which developed themselves subsequent to the sale, Thomas was arrested by the Richmond authorities and taken before the Mayor. On hearing the statements of the parties, Mayor Mayo was inclined to believe the allegations of the colored man, and has written to Mayor Tiemann the circumstances. The proof of Anderson's freedom have been forwarded to Richmond.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET,

continue to quote \$3 75 to \$4, according to quality. Wheat

In groceries, sales of 70 hhds sugar at 6c, 50 hhds at 5%@ 6c, and 46 hhds in lots at 5% to 6%c; also, 40 bbls St. Louis refined at 11c. Sales of 230 bhls molasses at 23c, 250 hhls on private terms, and 40 hf hbls at 26c. Sales of 95 hags coffee at 10%c.

In provisions only small sales to fill orders, including about 50 bbls mess pork at \$14, 25 casks clear bacon sides and 10 casks shoulders at 81/4 and 61/4c, pkgs extra. Sales of 16 hhds tobacco—8 at \$3 15@\$3 95, 4 at \$5 10@ \$5 75, 1 at \$6 75, and 3 at \$7@\$7 75.

Sales of raw whisky at 16c.
A sale of 100 bales Cannelton sheetings at 14c. Freights scarce and rates low.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5, P. M. Flour is firm at \$3 70@\$3 75 for superfine, with sales o 2,000 hbls. Whisky advanced to 15c. Large sales of hulk meat at 5%c for shoulders and 6c for sides, 1,500 bxs middles at 7c for Cumberland cut. Mess pork held at \$13 75. Lard quiet at 8% c for bhis. Sngar firm at 5%@6%c. M lasses 23@23%c. Coffee 10%@10%c. Cloverseed \$5 50,

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, P. M. The cotton market is nearly swept of supplies, and prices have accordingly advanced, quotations being \$\frac{1}{2}\$C better to-day, with sales of 2,500 bales at 11c for Orleans middlings. Flonr firm-16,500 hhls sold. Wheat firm-12,000 bus sold. Corn continues dull. Mess pork steady at \$15 50@\$15 65. Bacon closed heavy at 8½c for long ribbed, 8c for hams, 5% for shoulders. Whisky closed steady at 21c. Sugar quiet.
Tobacco 17@18c. Coffee buoyant and advanced—sales of 4,000 bags at 9@11c. Spirits turpentine closed firm at 46@

4,000 bags at 9@11c. Spirits turpentine closed firm at 45@45%c. Rosin biosyant at 40c. Freights are active—grain to Liverpool 14 10d@2s.

Stocks are lower—Cumberland Coal Company 19, Illinois Central 95%, Lacrosse and Milwaukee 10%, Reading 57%, Michigan Southern 20%, New York Central 81. Erie 24%. Galena and Chicago 80, Michigan Central 63, Cleveland & Toledo 43%, Missouri 6's 83%, Pennsylvania Coal Co. 71. Sterling exchange firm at 9%@10 ? cent. prem.

New Obleans, Feb. 5, P. M. Cotton—sales to-day of 10,500 bales at 10%@10%c for Orleans middling, sales of the week 55,000 bales, receipts last week 60,500 bales, receipts less than last year 171,000 bales. receipts at all the Southern ports less than last year 522,000 hales, stock at this port 397,000 bales. Molasses at 22@24c. Red wheat 95c and white \$1 15@\$1 20. Mixed corn 58c Shonlders 5%@5%c and hams 6%@6%c. Rio coffee 8%@ 10 %c. Freights stiffer hut unchanged. Exchange on Loudon 103% @108 and on New, York 99% @100.

St. Louis, Feb. 5, P. M Floor quiet at \$3 90. Wheat is quiet—red 97c and white 5c@\$1. Corn dull at 37%c. Oats dull at 37%c. Hemp is selling at \$75@\$80.

Elegant Books.

WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, or Types of Womaniy Attributes of ail Lands and Ages, by Mary Cowden Clarke, with 17 steel plate illustrations. Price 8:2.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, or Society Under the First Empire, with portraits of its Beantles, Wils, and Herolaus; by Frank B. Goodrich. \$12.50.

For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, d17 i&h 84 Fourth st., near Market,